

Core Scientific, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except par value)

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets	(Unaudited)	
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,546	\$ 117,871
Restricted cash	8,098	13,807
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$5,943 and \$—, respectively	2,176	1,382
Accounts receivable from related parties	895	300
Deposits for equipment	97,678	358,791
Digital assets	19,663	234,298
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	55,515	30,111
Total Current Assets	213,571	756,560
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,156,369	597,304
Goodwill	—	1,055,760
Intangible assets, net	1,400	8,195
Other noncurrent assets	32,661	21,045
Total Assets	\$ 1,404,001	\$ 2,438,864
Liabilities, Redeemable Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 43,613	\$ 11,617
Accrued expenses and other	102,213	67,862
Deferred revenue	80,268	63,417
Deferred revenue from related parties	6,981	72,945
Derivative warrant liabilities	5,287	—
Finance lease liabilities, current portion	73,045	28,452
Notes payable, current portion (includes \$682,831 and \$— at fair value)	977,600	75,996
Total Current Liabilities	1,289,007	320,289
Finance lease liabilities, net of current portion	—	62,145
Notes payable, net of current portion (includes \$— and \$557,007 at fair value)	—	652,213
Other noncurrent liabilities	41,967	18,531
Total Liabilities	1,330,974	1,053,178
Contingently redeemable convertible preferred stock; \$0.0001 par value; 2,000,000 shares authorized; — and 10,826 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively; \$— and \$45,164 total liquidation preference at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively	—	44,476
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common stock; \$0.0001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized at both September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021; 364,710 and 271,576 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively	36	27
Additional paid-in capital	1,739,282	1,379,581
Accumulated deficit	(1,738,903)	(27,432)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	72,612	(10,966)
Total Stockholders' Equity	73,027	1,341,210
Total Liabilities, Redeemable Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 1,404,001	\$ 2,438,864

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(in thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue:				
Hosting revenue from customers	\$ 35,731	\$ 17,585	\$ 94,407	\$ 37,836
Hosting revenue from related parties	9,185	2,903	22,659	13,906
Equipment sales to customers	7,468	23,879	11,391	84,378
Equipment sales to related parties	29,693	11,654	67,269	29,057
Digital asset mining revenue	80,495	57,118	323,337	77,511
Total revenue	162,572	113,139	519,063	242,688
Cost of revenue:				
Cost of hosting services	44,975	19,577	119,850	48,956
Cost of equipment sales	27,917	24,997	63,993	82,328
Cost of digital asset mining	116,756	10,141	279,576	13,909
Total cost of revenue	189,648	54,715	463,419	145,193
Gross (loss) profit	(27,076)	58,424	55,644	97,495
Loss on legal settlement	—	(2,603)	—	(2,603)
Gain from sales of digital assets	11,036	391	25,007	405
Impairment of digital assets	(7,986)	(12,552)	(212,184)	(12,552)
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	(268,512)	—	(1,059,265)	—
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(59,259)	—	(59,259)	—
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	—	—	(13,057)	(17)
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	6,192	1,586	24,305	4,231
Sales and marketing	39	932	11,675	2,186
General and administrative	43,346	36,358	174,380	46,975
Total operating expenses	49,577	38,876	210,360	53,392
Operating (loss) income	(401,374)	4,784	(1,473,474)	29,336
Non-operating expenses, net:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	—	8,016
Interest expense, net	25,942	13,569	74,734	26,550
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	(4,123)	8,663	186,853	8,663
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(521)	—	(32,985)	—
Other non-operating expenses (income), net	1,478	(4)	4,997	(2)
Total non-operating expenses, net	22,776	22,228	233,599	43,227
Loss before income taxes	(424,150)	(17,444)	(1,707,073)	(13,891)
Income tax expense (benefit)	10,642	(815)	4,398	(697)
Net loss	\$ (434,792)	\$ (16,629)	\$ (1,711,471)	\$ (13,194)
Net loss per share (Note 14):				
Basic	\$ (1.23)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (5.38)	\$ (0.07)
Diluted	\$ (1.23)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (5.38)	\$ (0.07)
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	354,195	236,951	318,169	184,790
Diluted	354,195	236,951	318,169	184,790

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(in thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Net loss	\$ (434,792)	\$ (16,629)	\$ (1,711,471)	\$ (13,194)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes:				
Change in fair value attributable to instrument-specific credit risk of convertible notes measured at fair value under the fair value option, net of tax effect of \$—, \$—, \$— and \$—	47,832	(8,552)	83,578	(8,552)
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes	47,832	(8,552)	83,578	(8,552)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (386,960)	\$ (25,181)	\$ (1,627,893)	\$ (21,746)

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Contingently Redeemable Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Contingently Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid- In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance at June 30, 2022	—	—	353,481	35	1,695,748	(1,304,111)	24,780	416,452
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(434,792)	—	(434,792)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,832	47,832
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	29,884	—	—	29,884
Issuance of common stock - restricted stock and restricted stock units, net of shares withheld for tax withholding obligations	—	—	4,897	—	(2,349)	—	—	(2,349)
Restricted stock awards cancelled upon forfeiture	—	—	(2,268)	—	—	—	—	—
Issuances of common stock - equity line of credit	—	—	7,315	1	13,039	—	—	13,040
Issuances of common stock - financing transaction fees	—	—	1,285	—	2,960	—	—	2,960
Balance at September 30, 2022	—	—	364,710	36	1,739,282	(1,738,903)	72,612	73,027
Balance at December 31, 2021	10,826	44,476	271,576	27	1,379,581	(27,432)	(10,966)	1,341,210
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(1,711,471)	—	(1,711,471)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	83,578	83,578
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	165,949	—	—	165,949
Issuance of common stock - employee stock options	—	—	1,321	—	3,846	—	—	3,846
Issuance of common stock - restricted stock and restricted stock units, net of shares withheld for tax withholding obligations	—	—	39,099	4	(31,630)	—	—	(31,626)
Restricted stock awards cancelled upon forfeiture	—	—	(2,268)	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock - exercise of convertible notes	—	—	197	—	1,574	—	—	1,574
Issuance of common stock - exercise of warrants	—	—	3,001	—	—	—	—	—
Issuances of common stock - equity line of credit	—	—	7,315	1	13,039	—	—	13,040
Conversion of contingently redeemable preferred stock to common stock	(10,826)	(44,476)	10,826	1	44,475	—	—	44,476
Issuances of common stock - Merger with XPDI	—	—	30,778	3	163,456	—	—	163,459
Issuances of common stock - financing transaction fees	—	—	1,285	—	2,960	—	—	2,960
Issuances of common stock - vendor settlement	—	—	1,580	—	12,674	—	—	12,674
Costs attributable to issuance of common stock and equity instruments - Merger with XPDI	—	—	—	—	(16,642)	—	—	(16,642)
Balance at September 30, 2022	—	—	364,710	36	1,739,282	(1,738,903)	72,612	73,027

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Contingently Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Contingently Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid- In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance at June 30, 2021	10,826	44,476	157,826	16	167,172	(71,309)	—	95,879
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(16,629)	—	(16,629)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8,552)	(8,552)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	(40)	—	28,288	—	—	28,288
Issuances of common stock - business combination	—	—	115,508	1	1,189,906	—	—	1,189,907
Balance at September 30, 2021	10,826	44,476	273,334	17	1,385,366	(87,938)	(8,552)	1,288,893
Balance at December 31, 2020	6,766	\$ 44,476	98,607	\$ 1	\$ 163,967	\$ (74,744)	\$ —	\$ 89,224
Retroactive application of the recapitalization	4,060	—	59,179	15	(15)	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2020, as adjusted	10,826	44,476	157,786	16	163,952	(74,744)	—	89,224
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(13,194)	—	(13,194)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8,552)	(8,552)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	31,012	—	—	31,012
Issuances of common stock - business combination	—	—	115,508	1	1,189,906	—	—	1,189,907
Issuances of common stock - warrants and options	—	—	40	—	496	—	—	496
Balance at September 30, 2021	10,826	44,476	273,334	17	1,385,366	(87,938)	(8,552)	1,288,893

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021
Cash flows from Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$ (1,711,471)	\$ (13,194)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	156,544	12,886
Amortization of operating lease right-of-use assets	424	—
Stock-based compensation	166,548	31,012
Digital asset mining revenue	(323,337)	(77,511)
Deferred income taxes	3,434	3,604
Loss on legal settlement	—	2,603
Gain on sale of intangible assets	(5,904)	—
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	8,016
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(32,985)	—
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	210,968	15,937
Fair value adjustment on other liabilities	9,498	—
Equity line of credit expenses	1,431	—
Amortization of debt discount and debt issuance costs	6,172	1,024
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	13,057	17
Impairment of digital assets	212,184	12,552
Impairment of goodwill, other intangibles and property, plant and equipment	1,118,524	—
Provision for doubtful accounts	5,943	—
Changes in working capital components:		
Accounts receivable, net	(6,737)	(6,641)
Accounts receivable from related parties	(595)	55
Digital assets	325,787	27,316
Deposits for equipment for sales to customers	(66,932)	(414,771)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	53,832	970
Accounts payable	2,954	(35,132)
Accrued expenses and other	(241)	17,945
Deferred revenue	22,251	36,226
Deferred revenue from related parties	(65,954)	218,304
Other noncurrent assets and liabilities, net	(6,194)	(7,692)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	89,201	(166,474)
Cash flows from Investing Activities:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(243,755)	(116,074)
Cash acquired in acquisition	—	704
Deposits for self-mining equipment	(217,677)	—
Proceeds from sale of intangibles	10,850	—
Other	(719)	(154)
Net cash used in investing activities	(451,301)	(115,524)
Cash flows from Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of transaction costs	210,534	496
Proceeds from debt, net of issuance costs	216,182	475,301
Repurchase of common shares to pay employee withholding taxes	(31,627)	—
Principal repayments of finance leases	(28,070)	—
Principal payments on debt	(98,953)	(42,513)
Net cash provided by financing activities	268,066	433,284
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(94,034)	151,286
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash—beginning of period	131,678	8,721
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash—end of period	\$ 37,644	\$ 160,007

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

1. ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

MineCo Holdings, Inc. was incorporated on December 13, 2017 in the State of Delaware and changed its name to Core Scientific, Inc. (“Legacy Core Scientific”) pursuant to an amendment to its Certificate of Incorporation dated June 12, 2018. On August 17, 2020 Legacy Core Scientific engaged in a holdco restructuring to facilitate a borrowing arrangement by Legacy Core Scientific pursuant to which Legacy Core Scientific was merged with and into a wholly owned subsidiary of Core Scientific Holding Co. and became a wholly owned subsidiary of Core Scientific Holding Co. and the stockholders of Legacy Core Scientific became the stockholders of Core Scientific Holding Co. Following the approval at the special meeting of the stockholders of XPDI held on January 19, 2022, on January 19, 2022, Core Scientific Holding Co. merged with Power & Digital Infrastructure Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation (“XPDI”), and XPDI Merger Sub Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of XPDI (“Merger Sub”), consummated the transactions contemplated under the merger agreement. In connection with the closing of the merger, XPDI changed its name from Power & Digital Infrastructure Acquisition Corp. to Core Scientific, Inc. (“Core Scientific” or the “Company”). The Company, headquartered in Austin, Texas, is an infrastructure, technology and services company that conducts, or plans to conduct, the following business activities:

- Owning and operating computer equipment used to process transactions conducted on one or more blockchain networks in exchange for digital currency assets and transaction processing fees awarded in digital currency assets, commonly referred to as mining;
- Owning and operating datacenter facilities in the U.S. to provide colocation and hosting services for distributed ledger technology, also commonly known as blockchain;
- Developing blockchain-based platforms and applications, including infrastructure management, security technologies, mining optimization, and recordkeeping;

Merger Agreement

In 2021, XPDI entered into that certain Agreement and Plan of Reorganization and Merger, dated as of July 20, 2021, as amended on October 1, 2021, and as further amended on December 29, 2021, by and among Core Scientific Holding Co., XPDI Merger Sub and XPDI (the “Merger Agreement”). XPDI’s stockholders approved the transactions (collectively, the “Merger”) contemplated by the Merger Agreement at a special meeting of stockholders held on January 19, 2022 (the “Special Meeting”).

Pursuant to the terms of (a) the Merger Agreement and (b) that certain Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of October 1, 2021, as amended on January 14, 2022, by and among XPDI, Core Scientific Holding Co., XPDI Merger Sub 3, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of XPDI (“Merger Sub 3”), and Blockcap, Inc., a Nevada corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Core Scientific (“Blockcap”), the Merger was effected by (i) the merger of Merger Sub with and into Core Scientific (the “First Merger”), which occurred on January 19, 2022 (the “Closing Date”), with Core Scientific surviving the First Merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of XPDI, (ii) the merger of Core Scientific with and into XPDI (the “Second Merger”), which occurred on January 20, 2022, with XPDI surviving the Second Merger, and (iii) following the closing of the Second Merger on January 20, 2022, the merger of Blockcap with and into Merger Sub 3 (the “Third Merger”), with Merger Sub 3 surviving the Third Merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of XPDI under the name “Core Scientific Acquired Mining LLC.” Immediately prior to the effective time of the First Merger (such effective time of the First Merger, the “Effective Time”), XPDI filed a Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (the “Post-Combination Charter”) with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware pursuant to which XPDI changed its name from “Power & Digital Infrastructure Acquisition Corp.” to “Core Scientific, Inc.” (hereinafter referred to as the “Company” or “New Core”) and redesignated its Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (“XPDI Class A Common Stock”), and Class B common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (“XPDI Class B Common Stock”), as common stock, par value \$0.0001, of the Company (“New Core Common Stock”). The Exchange Ratio (as defined in the Merger Agreement) was 1.6001528688 of a share of New Core Common Stock per fully-diluted share of Core Scientific Common Stock.

In connection with the Special Meeting and the Merger, holders of 12.3 million of the 34.5 million then-outstanding shares of Class A common stock of XPDI exercised their right to redeem their shares for cash at a redemption price of approximately \$10.00 per share, for an aggregate redemption amount of \$123.5 million.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

The Merger provided gross proceeds of approximately \$221.6 million from the XPDI trust account, resulting in approximately \$195.0 million in net cash proceeds to Core Scientific, after the payment of transaction expenses, which is presented within proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of transaction costs on the consolidated statements of cash flows. Following the Merger, former Core Scientific stockholders owned 90.7%, former XPDI public stockholders owned 6.7% and XPDI's sponsor owned 2.6% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock, respectively, of the Company, excluding the impact of unvested restricted stock units and options. The proceeds from the Merger were used to fund mining equipment purchases and infrastructure build-out.

The Merger is accounted for as a reverse recapitalization with the Company being the accounting acquirer. A reverse recapitalization does not result in a new basis of accounting. Accordingly, the reverse recapitalization was treated as the equivalent of Core Scientific Holding Co. issuing stock for the net assets of XPDI, accompanied by a recapitalization. The net assets of XPDI are stated at historical costs, with no goodwill or other intangible assets recorded. The Company identified \$18.6 million of direct and incremental transaction costs, which consist of legal, accounting, and other professional services directly related to the Merger, of which \$10.7 million were recorded in other noncurrent assets on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and the remaining \$7.9 million were recognized in the nine months ended September 30, 2022. These transaction costs have been allocated to all instruments assumed or issued in the merger on a relative fair value basis as of the date of the merger. Transaction costs of \$16.6 million have been allocated to equity-classified instruments and recognized as an adjustment to additional paid-in capital within total stockholders' equity. The cash outflows related to these costs have been netted against the proceeds from the issuance of common stock upon the Merger with XPDI within financing activities on the Company's consolidated statement of cash flows. Transaction costs of \$2.0 million have been allocated to liability-classified instruments that are measured at fair value through earnings and have been recognized as a charge within general and administrative expenses in the nine months ended September 30, 2022.

Immediately prior to the Effective Time, each share of Series A convertible preferred stock, par value \$0.00001, of Core Scientific automatically converted into one share of Core Scientific common stock, par value \$0.00001 per share ("Core Scientific Common Stock"), and each share of Series B convertible preferred stock, par value \$0.00001, of Core Scientific automatically converted into one share of Core Scientific Common Stock.

In addition, immediately prior to the Effective Time, each share of XPDI Class B Common Stock automatically converted into one share of New Core Common Stock. 1.7 million shares ("SPAC Vesting Shares") are subject to vesting conditions, and will vest i) upon the date on which New Core Common Stock's volume-weighted average price is greater than \$12.50 per share for any 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading day period within five years of the Closing Date or ii) upon any Company Sale that is consummated within five years of the Closing Date that results in the holders of the Company's common stock receiving a Company Sale Price equal to or in excess of \$12.50 per share. A Company Sale means any change in control of the Company, or a sale of substantially all of the Company's assets that results in a change in control. Company Sale Price means the price per share paid to holders of common stock in a Company Sale.

As a result of the Merger, all of XPDI's Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock automatically converted into shares of New Core Common Stock on a one-for-one basis. XPDI's 8.6 million public warrants issued in its initial public offering (the "Public Warrants") and 6.3 million warrants issued in connection with private placement at the time of XPDI's initial public offering (the "Private Placement Warrants") became warrants for New Core Common Stock.

All share-based compensation awards were converted into comparable equity awards that are settled or exercisable for shares of New Core Common Stock. As a result, each stock option and warrant was converted into an option or warrant to purchase shares New Core Common Stock based on an exchange ratio of 1.6001528688. Each award of the Company's restricted stock units ("RSUs") was converted into RSUs of New Core based on an exchange ratio of 1.6001528688.

Each convertible note is convertible into New Core Common Stock in accordance with the terms of such convertible promissory note; provided, however, that with respect to outstanding convertible promissory notes for which Core Scientific received a duly executed exercise of conversion in accordance with such convertible promissory note, exercising the right of such holder to convert such convertible promissory note subject to and conditioned upon the occurrence of the Effective Time, the outstanding principal amount and accrued interest as of the Effective Time with respect to such convertible promissory note was converted into shares of New Core Common Stock, equal to the product (rounded down to the nearest whole number) of (i) the number of shares of Core Scientific Common Stock issuable upon the conversion of such convertible promissory note in accordance with such convertible promissory note immediately prior to the Effective Time and (ii) the Exchange Ratio.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect the application of certain significant accounting policies as described below and elsewhere in these notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Basis of Presentation

We have prepared the accompanying consolidated financial statements pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) for interim financial reporting. These consolidated financial statements are unaudited and, in our opinion, include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments and accruals necessary for a fair presentation of our consolidated cash flows, operating results, and balance sheets for the periods presented. Operating results for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for 2022. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) have been omitted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included as an exhibit to the amendment to the Current Report on Form 8-K/A, which was filed with the SEC on March 31, 2022.

Going Concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. For the three months ended September 30, 2022, the Company generated a net loss of \$434.8 million and used cash in operating activities of \$52.1 million. The Company had unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$29.5 million as of September 30, 2022 compared to \$128.5 million as of June 30, 2022. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents for the three months ended September 30, 2022 primarily reflected \$52.1 million of cash used in operating activities (including \$15.5 million of interest payments on debt), \$5.7 million of cash used in investing activities (including \$5.2 million of purchases of property, plant and equipment) and \$45.1 million of cash used in financing activities (including \$49.5 million of principal payments on debt). The Company has historically generated cash primarily from the issuance of common stock and debt, through sales of digital currency assets received as digital asset mining revenue and from operations through contracts with customers.

During the three months ended September 30, 2022, the average price of bitcoin declined to \$21,324 compared to \$32,502 for the three months ended June 30, 2022, which reduced digital asset mining revenue to \$80.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 as compared to \$109.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022. At the same time the Company’s power costs in its Mining Segment increased to \$47.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 as compared to \$32.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022, reflecting increases in both power usage and power rates. These factors contributed to the Company’s gross loss of \$27.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 as compared to a gross profit of \$12.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022. Additionally, during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 the Company had \$217.7 million of deposits paid for blockchain computing equipment and \$243.8 million paid for purchases of property, plant and equipment used towards construction projects which has contributed to the Company’s significant indebtedness, including notes payable with a carrying value of \$977.6 million as of September 30, 2022 and finance lease liabilities with a carrying value of \$73.0 million as of September 30, 2022. In addition, as discussed in Note 10, in July 2022, one of the Company’s largest customers filed for voluntary relief under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. As a result of these and other factors, the Company will require additional liquidity to continue its operations through November 2023. However, the ability to raise funds through financing and capital market transactions is subject to many risks and uncertainties and current market conditions have reduced the availability of these capital and liquidity sources. The Company anticipates that existing cash resources will be depleted by the end of 2022 or sooner. Given the uncertainty regarding the Company’s financial condition, substantial doubt exists about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern through November 2023.

Management has been actively taking steps to decrease operating costs, eliminate and delay construction expenses, reduce and delay capital expenditures and increase hosting revenues. In addition, in October 2022 the Company determined not to make certain payments with respect to several of its debt facilities, equipment financing facilities and leases and other financings, including its two bridge promissory notes. As a result, the creditors under these debt facilities may exercise remedies following any applicable grace periods, including electing to accelerate the principal amount of such debt, suing the Company for nonpayment, increasing interest rates to default rates, or taking action with respect to collateral, where applicable. The Company does not believe that it was in default under any of its debt agreements as of September 30, 2022.

Core Scientific, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

In light of the foregoing, the Company is in the process of exploring a number of potential strategic alternatives with respect to the Company's capital structure, including hiring strategic advisers, raising additional capital or restructuring its existing capital structure. Specifically, the Company has engaged Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, as legal advisers, and PJT Partners LP, as financial advisers, to assist the Company in analyzing and evaluating potential strategic alternatives and initiatives to improve liquidity. The Company and its advisers have begun to engage in discussions with certain of its creditors regarding these initiatives. The Company expects these activities will continue and intensify. Among possible alternatives, the Company may explore liability management transactions, including exchanging its existing debt for equity or additional debt, which transactions may be dilutive to holders of the Company's common stock. These discussions may not result in any agreement on commercially acceptable terms or at all. Furthermore, the Company may seek alternative sources of equity or debt financing, evaluate potential asset sales, and potentially could seek relief under the applicable bankruptcy or insolvency laws.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets, liabilities, and reported expenses that may be necessary if the Company were unable to continue as a going concern.

Use of Estimates

The consolidated assets, liabilities and results of operations prior to the reverse recapitalization are those of Core Scientific Holding Co. The outstanding shares and corresponding capital amounts, and losses per share, prior to the reverse recapitalization, have been retroactively adjusted in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 805, *Business Combinations*.

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Some of the more significant estimates include assumptions used to estimate its ability to continue as a going concern, the valuation of the Company's common shares and the determination of the grant date fair value of stock-based compensation awards for periods prior to the Merger, the valuation of goodwill, intangibles and property, plant and equipment, the fair value of convertible debt, acquisition purchase price accounting, and income taxes. These estimates are based on information available as of the date of the financial statements; therefore, actual results could differ from management's estimates.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, cash equivalents included \$2.1 million and \$100.0 million of highly liquid money market funds, respectively, which are classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy. Restricted cash consists of cash held in escrow to pay for construction and development activities.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the amount of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets to the total of the same amount shown in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,546	\$ 117,871
Restricted cash	8,098	13,807
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 37,644</u>	<u>\$ 131,678</u>

Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Property, plant and equipment includes land, buildings and improvements for datacenter facilities and leasehold improvements for the Company's corporate headquarters. Property and equipment consists of computer, mining, network, electrical and other equipment, including right-of-use assets under finance leases. Property, plant and equipment, net is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements are capitalized at cost and amortized over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term. Property, plant and equipment, net included construction in progress of \$161.5 million and \$42.6 million as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Subsequent to January 1, 2022, future obligations related to finance leases are presented as Finance lease liabilities, current portion and Finance lease liabilities, net of current portion in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Finance lease right-of-use

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assets are included within Property and equipment, net on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Depreciation expense, including amortization of right-of-use assets held under finance leases, is primarily included in cost of revenue in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss.

Prior to January 1, 2022, future obligations related to capital leases accounted for under ASC 840, *Leases*, are presented as Finance lease liabilities, current portion and Finance lease liabilities, net of current portion on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Capital lease assets for those periods are included within Property and equipment, net on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amortization of capital lease assets for periods prior to January 1, 2022 is primarily included in cost of revenue in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss.

Self-mining computer equipment that is subsequently contracted for sale to customers is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with any write-down recognized as cost of equipment sales in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Long-Lived Asset Impairments

The Company tests long-lived asset groups for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances have occurred that may affect the recoverability or the estimated useful lives of long-lived assets. Long-lived assets include property, plant and equipment and intangible assets subject to amortization. A long-lived asset may be impaired when the estimated future undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset. If that comparison indicates that the asset's carrying value may not be recoverable, the impairment is measured based on the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated fair value of the asset. This evaluation is performed at the lowest level for which separately identifiable cash flows exist, which for the Company is the hosting and mining gross margins it earns at each of its data center facility sites. Long-lived assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or estimated fair value less costs to sell.

During the three months ended September 30, 2022, the Company's operating performance and liquidity continued to be severely impacted by the prolonged decrease in the price of bitcoin, the increase in electricity costs, the increase in the global bitcoin network hash rate and an increase in additional operating costs related to these factors. Additionally, primary and secondary market prices for ASIC miners of the type used by the Company in its business operations have decreased significantly from previous levels, including those acquired earlier in 2022.

Accordingly, the Company evaluated whether the estimated future undiscounted cash flows from the operation of its data center facilities would recover the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment located at the sites and used in site operations, including the Company's deployed mining equipment. Based on this evaluation, the Company determined that the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment at the Cedarvale, TX facility site may no longer be fully recoverable by the cash flows of the site. The Company measured the amount of impairment at the Cedarvale, TX facility site as the difference between the carrying amount of the site asset group of \$119.8 million and the estimated fair value of the site asset group of \$60.5 million, resulting in an impairment of the facility site's property, plant and equipment of \$59.3 million for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022.

The Company's analysis involved the use of a combination and corroboration of cost and market approaches. The cost approach has been used to estimate the fair value of buildings, improvements, electrical equipment and other tangible assets used in combination with other assets. Significant assumptions used in the cost approach include reproduction and replacement costs, useful service life, and orderly liquidation values. The cost approach utilizes useful service life and other estimates developed by the Company to determine fair value, which are unobservable Level 3 inputs. The market approach has been used to estimate the fair value of the Company's ASIC miners, network equipment, and real estate, and to corroborate certain estimates using the cost approach. Valuations using the market approach are derived from manufacturer and secondary market pricing sources and, when available, comparable secondary market transactions. Significant judgment in using the market approach includes the selection of comparable assets based on ASIC model efficiency and hash rate, a selection of and modifications to transactions according to comparable use, size, geography and other traits, and the use of broker indications of relative market price metrics. The market approach utilizes comparable use, relative efficiency and other estimates developed by the Company to determine fair value, which are unobservable Level 3 inputs. Unobservable Level 3 inputs are used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available. The Company developed its estimates using the best information available at the time. Changes in management's estimates or any of its other assumptions used in its analysis could result in a different conclusion. Continued elevated power costs, continued increases in the bitcoin network hash rate and a continuing depression or further decrease of bitcoin's value in the market could result in further impairment of the Company's property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent to September 30, 2022, the Company relocated its approximately 7,600 self-miners from Cedarvale, TX to other of the Company's data center facilities. There were no hosting customer miners at Cedarvale, TX as of September 30, 2022.

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Derivative Warrant Liabilities

The Company does not use derivative instruments to hedge exposures to cash flow, market, or foreign currency risks. The Company evaluates all of its financial instruments, including issued stock purchase warrants, to determine if such instruments are derivatives or contain features that qualify as embedded derivatives. The classification of derivative instruments, including whether such instruments should be classified as liabilities or as equity, is re-assessed at the end of each reporting period.

The Public Warrants and the Private Placement Warrants are recognized as derivative liabilities. Accordingly, the Company recognizes the warrant instruments as liabilities at fair value and adjusts the instruments to fair value at each reporting period. The liabilities are subject to re-measurement at each balance sheet date until exercised, and any change in fair value is recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and presented as fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities. The initial and subsequent estimated fair value of both the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants was based on the listed price in an active market for the Public Warrants.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

Simplifying Income Taxes

In December 2019, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2019-12, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes*, which simplifies the accounting for income taxes by removing the exceptions to the incremental approach for intra-period tax allocation in certain situations, the requirement to recognize a deferred tax liability for a change in the status of a foreign investment, and the general methodology for computing income taxes in an interim period when year-to-date loss exceeds the anticipated loss for the year. The amendments also simplify the accounting for income taxes with regard to franchise tax, the evaluation of step up in the tax basis goodwill in certain business combinations, allocating current and deferred tax expense to legal entities that are *not* subject to tax and enacted change in tax laws or rates. The standard was applied on a prospective basis beginning January 1, 2022 and the adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. Under this new guidance, lessees are required to recognize for all leases (with the exception of short-term leases): 1) a lease liability equal to the lessee's obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease, measured on a discounted basis and 2) a right-of-use asset which will represent the lessee's right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term ("ROU asset"). The Company adopted Topic 842 effective for the Company's annual and interim reporting periods beginning January 1, 2022. The adoption of Topic 842 required the Company to recognize non-current assets and liabilities for right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities on its Consolidated Balance Sheet, but it did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or cash flows. Topic 842 also requires additional footnote disclosures to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

A modified retrospective transition approach is required, applying the new standard to all leases existing at the date of initial application. The Company adopted the new standard on January 1, 2022 and used the effective date as the date of initial application. Consequently, financial information has not been updated, and the disclosures required under the new standard will not be provided for dates and periods before January 1, 2022.

The new standard provides a number of optional practical expedients in transition. The Company has elected the 'package of practical expedients', which permits the Company not to reassess prior conclusions about lease identification, lease classification and initial direct costs under the new standard. The Company has not elected the use-of-hindsight or the practical expedient pertaining to land easements; the latter not being applicable to the Company.

The new standard also provides practical expedients for the Company's ongoing accounting. The Company has elected the short-term lease recognition exemption for all leases that qualify. This means, for those leases that qualify, the Company does not recognize ROU assets or lease liabilities, and this includes not recognizing ROU assets or lease liabilities for existing short-term leases of those assets in transition. The Company has not elected to apply the practical expedient to not separate lease and non-lease components for the Company's leases as of the transition date of January 1, 2022 but may apply the practical expedient prospectively to certain asset classes.

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The cumulative effect of initially applying the new lease standard on January 1, 2022 is as follows (in thousands):

	January 1, 2022		
	Beginning Balance	Cumulative Effect Adjustment	Beginning Balance, As Adjusted
Assets			
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 30,111	\$ (453)	\$ 29,658
Other noncurrent assets	\$ 21,045	\$ 1,814	\$ 22,859
Liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other	\$ 67,862	\$ 188	\$ 68,050
Other noncurrent liabilities	\$ 18,531	\$ 1,173	\$ 19,704

The most significant judgments and impacts upon adoption of the standard include the following:

- We recognized right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities for operating leases that have not previously been recorded. The lease liability for operating leases is based on the net present value of future minimum lease payments. The right-of-use asset for operating leases is based on the lease liability adjusted for the reclassification of certain balance sheet amounts such as prepaid rent. Deferred and prepaid rent are no longer presented separately but are included in the balance of operating lease right-of-use assets.
- In determining the discount rate used to measure the right-of-use asset and lease liability, rates implicit in the leases were not readily available and therefore we used an estimate of our incremental borrowing rate. Our incremental borrowing rate was based on an estimated secured rate with reference to recent borrowings of similar collateral and tenure.
- Certain line items in the Consolidated Balance Sheets have been renamed to align with the new terminology presented in the new lease standard; “Capital lease obligations, current portion” and “Capital lease obligations, net of current portion” are now presented as “Finance lease liabilities, current portion” and “Finance lease liabilities, net of current portion” on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, respectively.
- Upon adoption on January 1, 2022, Operating lease right-of-use assets of \$6.7 million were recorded in Other noncurrent assets, which included \$0.5 million related to prepaid rent that was reclassified from Prepaid expenses and other current assets and \$4.8 million related to prepaid rent and other that had already previously been presented as Other noncurrent assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. In addition, upon adoption on January 1, 2022, the current portion of operating lease liabilities of \$0.2 million were recorded in Accrued expenses and other and the noncurrent portion of operating lease liabilities of \$1.2 million were recorded within Other noncurrent liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Accounting Standards not yet adopted

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which will require an entity to measure credit losses for certain financial instruments and financial assets, including trade receivables. Under this update, on initial recognition and at each reporting period, an entity will be required to recognize an allowance that reflects the entity’s current estimate of credit losses expected to be incurred over the life of the financial instrument. This update will be effective for the Company with the annual reporting period beginning January 1, 2023, including interim periods within that reporting period. Should the company lose its status as an “emerging growth company” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 and its status as a “smaller reporting company” as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, prior to this adoption date, the standard would be applicable in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impacts the adoption of this standard will have on the consolidated financial statements.

There are no other new accounting pronouncements that are expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

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3. ACQUISITIONS, DISPOSITIONS AND RESTRUCTURING

Blockcap Acquisition

On July 30, 2021, the Company acquired 100% of the equity interest in Blockcap, one of its largest hosting customers. Blockcap is a blockchain technology company with industrial scale digital asset mining operations. Blockcap's primary historical business was the mining of digital asset coins and tokens, primarily Bitcoin and, to a lesser extent, Siacoin and Ethereum. While Blockcap did sell or exchange the digital assets it mined to fund its growth strategies or for general corporate purposes from time to time, it generally retained its digital assets as investments in anticipation of continued adoption of digital assets as a "store of value" and a more accessible and efficient medium of exchange than traditional fiat currencies. In addition to mining, holding and exchanging digital assets, Blockcap also evaluated and completed investments in related technologies and ancillary businesses, including Radar Relay, Inc. ("RADAR"), an early stage company focused on technology enhancement and development in the digital asset industry that it acquired on July 1, 2021. The acquisition of Blockcap significantly expanded the Company's self-mining operations and increased the number of miners it owns.

Consideration consisted of the issuance of 113.9 million shares of the Company's common stock, approximately 6.8 million shares of the Company's restricted stock and approximately 7.3 million options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock. The acquisition has been accounted for as a business combination using the acquisition method of accounting, whereby the net assets acquired and the liabilities assumed were recorded at fair value. The Company and Blockcap had preexisting relationships which were settled on the acquisition date. Using the estimated purchase price for the transaction, the Company has allocated the purchase price to identifiable assets and liabilities based upon fair value estimates. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired was allocated to goodwill.

In a business combination, the initial allocation of the purchase price is considered preliminary and therefore subject to change until the end of the measurement period (not to exceed one year from the acquisition date). During the three months ended June 30, 2022, we determined that a measurement period adjustment to the accounting for the Blockcap acquisition was necessary based upon obtaining updated information about property, plant and equipment, net acquired, resulting in an increase in fair value of property, plant and equipment, net of \$0.7 million, a decrease in goodwill of \$1.0 million and additional depreciation expense of \$0.3 million recognized in the three months ended June 30, 2022. The measurement period for the Blockcap acquisition closed during the three months ended June 30, 2022.

The following table summarizes the fair values for each major class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. The Company retained the services of certified valuation specialists to assist with assigning estimated values to certain acquired assets and assumed liabilities. Amounts initially disclosed for the estimated values of certain acquired assets and liabilities assumed were adjusted through September 30, 2022 based on information arising after the initial preliminary valuation.

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Purchase Price Allocation

Consideration:	(in thousands)
113.9 million common shares valued at \$10.11 per share ^{1,2}	\$ 1,151,985
Fair value of replaced Blockcap share-based payments attributable to pre-combination service ³	21,768
Settlement of Blockcap debt ⁴	25,607
Settlement of preexisting contracts ⁵	(60,522)
Total Consideration	\$ 1,138,838
Fair value of assets acquired, and liabilities assumed:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 704
Digital assets-Bitcoin	73,304
Digital assets-Ethereum	365
Digital assets-Bitcoin cash	8
Digital assets-Siacoin	554
Digital assets-Other	3,329
Other current assets	633
Intangible assets, net	2,925
Property, plant and equipment, net	98,965
Other noncurrent assets	1,293
Total assets acquired	\$ 182,080
Accounts payable	492
Accrued expenses and other	22,647
Deferred revenue	414
Other current liabilities	7,204
Deferred tax liability	9,003
Total liabilities assumed	\$ 39,760
Total identifiable net assets	\$ 142,320
Goodwill on acquisition	\$ 996,518

¹ 113.9 million common shares represent the equivalent Core Scientific common shares issued to Blockcap shareholders as consideration for the purchase.

² The price per share of our common shares was estimated to be \$10.11. As the Core Scientific common shares were not listed on a public marketplace, the calculation of the fair value of the common shares was subject to a greater degree of estimation. Given the absence of a public market, an estimate of the fair value of the common shares was required at the time of the Blockcap acquisition. Objective and subjective factors were considered in determining the estimated fair value and because there was no active trading of the Core Scientific equity shares on an established securities market, an independent valuation specialist was engaged. The valuation was determined by weighting the outcomes of scenarios estimating share value based on both public company valuations and private company valuations. Both a market approach and common stock equivalency model were used to determine a range of outcomes, which were weighted based on probability to determine the result.

³ Reflects the estimated fair value of replaced Blockcap share-based payments allocated to purchase price based on the proportion of service related to the pre-combination period

⁴ Reflects the fair value of loans issued by the Company in July 2021 that were effectively used to settle debt that had previously been held by Blockcap. Refer to Note 6 for further discussion of the debt issuance.

⁵ Blockcap had preexisting hosting and equipment contracts with the Company that were effectively settled by the Company's acquisition of Blockcap. As a result, the consideration transferred to Blockcap has been adjusted by the deferred revenue balances that were settled at the time of acquisition.

For a reconciliation of the carrying amount of goodwill at the beginning and end of the reporting period see Note 4.

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Intangible Assets and Liabilities

Goodwill with an assigned value of \$1.00 billion represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Blockcap acquisition. The goodwill recognized includes the assembled workforce of Blockcap and intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition. None of the goodwill resulting from the acquisition is deductible for income tax purposes. All of the goodwill acquired was allocated to the Mining segment. Management believes the acquisition of Blockcap strengthens its presence in the digital asset mining market due to the scale of its operations. These factors are the basis for the excess purchase price paid over the value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, resulting in goodwill.

Other intangible assets acquired in the Blockcap acquisition consisted of \$2.8 million of developed technology intangibles and \$0.1 million of customer relationships with a weighted average useful life of 3 years.

Restructuring Activities

During the second quarter of 2022 market conditions led management to evaluate its operations and refocus its efforts and resources on the core activities of its hosting and mining segments. Management initiated a plan to exit certain activities, technologies and ancillary businesses, and to reduce portions of the Company's workforce including those acquired through Blockcap's acquisition of RADAR. Management completed the restructuring plan in October 2022 and all expected costs of the restructuring plan have been recognized as of September 30, 2022.

At June 30, 2022 Core had accrued and expensed estimated cash restructuring charges of \$1.4 million relating to this restructuring plan. Cash severance and related payments under the Company's ongoing severance policy of \$0.9 million were paid as compensation for the three months ended September 30, 2022. At September 30, 2022 the remaining estimated cash restructuring charges were reduced by \$0.1 million for an ending balance of \$0.4 million to be paid in October 2022. In addition to the cash restructuring charges, \$1.0 million of stock based compensation was paid in severance during the three months ended September 30, 2022. Total cash and stock based restructuring charges of \$0.9 million and \$2.3 million were recognized in general and administrative expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively.

As a result of exiting Blockchain Technologies during the second quarter of 2022, \$2.0 million of intangible assets will cease to be used. Additionally, in the third quarter of 2022, the Company determined that \$2.5 million of software intangible assets that were previously acquired from Stax Digital LLC would no longer be used as a result of current and planned software upgrades. Consequently, the Company recorded an impairment of other intangible assets of \$2.5 million and \$4.5 million for three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively, which is presented within impairment of goodwill and other intangibles on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. Goodwill associated with these activities was included in the goodwill impairment charge of \$266.0 million and \$1.05 billion for three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively, of which \$207.8 million and \$996.5 million was related to the Mining reporting unit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively, and \$58.2 million was related to the Equipment Sales and Hosting reporting unit for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022.

Sale of Intangible Assets

In March 2022, the Company reclassified \$2.2 million of intangible assets that were previously acquired from Atrio Inc. and RStor, Inc. to be held for sale as a result of the expected sale of the software and related patents. The intangible assets were sold in June 2022 for proceeds of \$10.9 million, resulting in a gain on sale of intangible assets of \$5.9 million. The resulting gain is reflected within other non-operating expenses, net in the Statement of Operations.

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4. GOODWILL

The following table provides the reconciliation of the carrying amount of goodwill by segment at the beginning and end of the reporting period (in thousands):

	Equipment Sales and Hosting Segment	Mining Segment	Total Goodwill
Balance as of December 31, 2021	\$ 58,241	\$ 997,519	\$ 1,055,760
Subsequent measurement period adjustment	—	(1,000)	(1,000)
Impairment of goodwill	(58,241)	(996,519)	(1,054,760)
Balance as of September 30, 2022	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

As of September 30, 2022, after impairment, the Company had no remaining goodwill. At December 31, 2021, the carrying amount of goodwill was \$1.06 billion. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022 there was a measurement period adjustment reducing goodwill by \$1.0 million and accumulated impairment losses of \$1.05 billion. There were no goodwill adjustments or impairment losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2021.

The Company does not amortize goodwill, but tests it for impairment annually as of October 31, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. The Company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair values of the reporting units are less than their carrying amounts as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. If management determines that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than the reporting unit's carrying amount, or management chooses not to perform a qualitative assessment, then the quantitative goodwill impairment test will be performed. The quantitative test compares the fair value of the reporting unit with the reporting unit's carrying amount. If the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value is recognized as an impairment loss, and the resulting measurement of goodwill becomes its new cost basis. The Company's reporting units are the same as its reportable and operating segments.

The Company identified goodwill impairment triggering events as of June 30, 2022 and additional triggering events as of September 30, 2022. These events included declines in the market price of bitcoin, the market price of the Company's stock and the Company's market capitalization. As a result, the Company performed the quantitative test to compare the fair value to the carrying amount for each reporting unit at June 30, 2022. Sustained and further deterioration in market prices and in the Company's financial position resulted in additional quantitative testing at September 30, 2022. The Company concluded that the carrying value of the Mining reporting unit exceeded its fair value and, as such, recorded a \$788.7 million and a \$207.8 million impairment of goodwill in its Mining reporting unit for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and September 30, 2022, respectively. At June 30, 2022, the Company concluded that the fair value of the Equipment Sales and Hosting reporting unit exceeded its carrying amount, with an excess of fair value over carrying amount of approximately 136% of the carrying amount, and as such, did not record an impairment in its Equipment Sales and Hosting reporting unit at June 30, 2022. At September 30, 2022, the Company concluded the carrying amount of the Equipment Sales and Hosting reporting unit exceeded its fair value and, as such, recorded a \$58.2 million impairment of goodwill in its Equipment Sales and Hosting reporting unit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. These impairments are presented within impairment of goodwill and other intangibles on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company's analysis as of September 30, 2022 involved the use of a market approach. Valuations using the market approach are derived from metrics of market transactions. Significant judgments and assumptions used in the market approach includes the selection of comparable businesses based on the characteristics of each reporting unit, the consideration and application of relevant relative metrics and a reconciliation to the Company's market capitalization to the fair value measured. Sustained depressed bitcoin market value, increased power costs, decreased liquidity, and increased cost of financing, along with other factors have contributed to significant and sustained deterioration in the Company's market capitalization. The Company concluded that the fair value of its reporting units would no longer support the remaining acquired goodwill carrying values. The Company developed its estimates using the best information available at the time. Changes in management's estimates or any of its other assumptions used in its analysis could result in a different conclusion.

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5. DERIVATIVE WARRANT LIABILITIES

As of September 30, 2022, the Company had 14.9 million warrants outstanding including: (a) 8.6 million Public Warrants and (b) 6.3 million Private Placement Warrants issued to XPDI Sponsor LLC (“Sponsor”) and certain institutional investors (“Anchor Investors”).

Each Public Warrant and Private Placement Warrant became exercisable 30 days following the Closing Date of the XPDI Merger and may be exercised for one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$11.50 per share. The Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants expire January 19, 2027, which is five years after the Closing Date.

Redemption of Public Warrants when the price per share of common stock equals or exceeds \$18.00

Once the warrants become exercisable, the Company may redeem the outstanding Public Warrants:

- in whole and not in part;
- at a price of \$0.01 per warrant;
- upon a minimum of 30 days’ prior written notice of redemption to each warrant holder; and
- if, and only if, the last reported sale price of common stock for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which the Company sends the notice of redemption to the warrant holders equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted).

The Company will not redeem the warrants as described above unless a registration statement under the Securities Act covering the issuance of the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants is then effective and a current prospectus relating to those shares of common stock is available throughout the 30-day redemption period. If and when the warrants become redeemable by the Company, the Company may exercise its redemption right even if it is unable to register or qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws.

Redemption of Public Warrants when the price per share of common stock equals or exceeds \$10.00

Once the warrants become exercisable, the Company may redeem the outstanding Public Warrants:

- in whole and not in part;
- at \$0.10 per warrant upon a minimum of 30 days’ prior written notice of redemption provided that holders will be able to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis prior to redemption and receive that number of shares determined by reference to an agreed table based on the redemption date and the “fair market value” (as defined below) of common stock;
- if, and only if, the last reported sales price of the Company’s common stock for any twenty (20) trading days within the thirty (30) trading-day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which notice of the redemption is given (the “Reference Value”) equals or exceeds \$10.00 per share (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant); and
- if the Reference Value is less than \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant), the Private Placement Warrants must also concurrently be called for redemption on the same terms as the outstanding Public Warrants, as described above.
- The “fair market value” of common stock shall mean the volume-weighted average price of common stock during the 10 trading days immediately following the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of warrants. In no event will the warrants be exercisable in connection with this redemption feature for more than 0.361 shares of Class A common stock per warrant (subject to adjustment).

Redemption of Private Placement Warrants

The terms of redemption of Private Placement Warrants are identical in all respects to those for the Public Warrants except that, so long as they are held by the Sponsor, Anchor Investors or their permitted transferees they will not be redeemable, except as described above in Redemption of Public Warrants when the price per share of common stock equals or exceeds \$10.00. If the Private Placement Warrants are held by someone other than the Sponsor, the Anchor Investors or their respective permitted transferees, the Private Placement Warrants will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the Public Warrants.

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Registration

If the Company fails to maintain a registration statement for the underlying common shares at any time, the holders of the Private Placement Warrants and Public Warrants may exercise such warrants on a cashless basis by exchanging the warrants for that number of shares of common stock equal to the lesser of (A) the quotient obtained by dividing (x) the product of the number of shares of common stock underlying the Warrants, multiplied by the excess of the “Fair Market Value” (as defined below) less the Warrant Price by (y) the Fair Market Value and (B) the product of the number of Warrants surrendered and 0.361, subject to adjustment. “Fair Market Value” shall mean the volume-weighted average price of the shares of common stock as reported during the ten (10) trading day period ending on the trading day prior to the date that notice of exercise is received.

Classification

Both the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants are classified as a liability on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet because their settlement amount is subject to change based on the existence of an effective registration statement for the underlying shares and the holder of the warrant (for Private Placement Warrants only). As of September 30, 2022, the liability balance was \$5.3 million. For the three months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recorded a mark to market gain of \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million within the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recorded a mark to market gain of \$19.1 million and \$13.9 million within the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants, respectively. Refer to Note 8 for further information about the fair value measurement of the warrants.

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6. NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 consist of the following (in thousands):

	September 30 2022	December 31 2021
Kentucky note	\$ 657	\$ 1,032
Genesis loan	—	552
NYDIG loan	38,781	67,435
Stockholder loan	10,000	10,000
Trinity loan	24,067	19,641
Bremer loan	19,232	15,066
Blockfi loan	53,913	60,000
Anchor Labs loan	26,500	—
Mass Mutual Barings loans	63,845	—
B. Riley Bridge Notes	52,125	—
Liberty loan	7,401	—
Secured Convertible Notes ¹	230,931	220,871
Other Convertible Notes ²	313,381	301,226
Other	1,866	663
Total	842,699	696,486
Unamortized discount and debt issuance costs	(3,618)	(3,187)
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	138,519	34,910
Total notes payable, net	\$ 977,600	\$ 728,209

¹ Secured Convertible Notes (includes principal balance at issuance and PIK interest) which considers the minimum payoff at maturity of two times the face value of the note plus accrued interest. The minimum payoff at maturity related to the principal balance was \$461.9 million on September 30, 2022. The minimum payoff at maturity related to the principal balance was \$441.7 million on December 31, 2021.

² Other Convertible Notes which considers the minimum payoff at maturity of one times the face value of the note plus accrued interest.

Balance Sheet Classification

In October 2022 the Company determined not to make certain payments with respect to several of its debt facilities, equipment financing facilities and leases and other financings, including its two bridge promissory notes. As a result, the creditors under these debt facilities may exercise remedies following any applicable grace periods, including electing to accelerate the principal amount of such debt, suing the Company for nonpayment, increasing interest rates to default rates, or taking action with respect to collateral, where applicable. The Company does not believe that it was in default under any of its debt agreements as of September 30, 2022. In the event of a default, the Company may become subject to certain additional provisions in its debt agreements such as higher default interest rates. As a result of these factors, the Company has determined that it is probable that its notes payable will become due within one year and has therefore classified all of its notes payable as current liabilities as of September 30, 2022.

Kentucky Note—In December 2018, the Company entered into a five-year secured promissory note agreement for \$2.4 million in connection with the acquisition of property in Kentucky for datacenter development (“Kentucky note”). The note bears interest at a rate per annum of 5% and the Company is required to make monthly payments of principal and interest. Interest expense on the note has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 5%. The loan is secured by the underlying property purchased.

Genesis Loan—In July 2020, the Company entered into a credit facility with Genesis Global Capital, LLC that provides capacity of up to \$13.0 million to finance the Company’s acquisition of blockchain computing equipment (“Genesis loan”). The Company borrowed \$5.3 million in three installments and the borrowing capacity of the facility was reduced via an amendment in September 2020 to equal the actual amounts borrowed. The loans under the credit facility are secured by the blockchain computing equipment and the Company is required to comply with an approved mining strategy and other restrictions on use of the collateral. Loans under the credit facility have terms of 20 months, bear interest at a rate per annum of 16% plus a fixed risk premium, and require monthly payments. Interest expense on the loans has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 28%, which includes the amortization of a debt discount. The loan is secured by blockchain computing equipment financed by the loans. The loan was paid off in April 2022.

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NYDIG Loan—In October 2020, the Company entered into a master equipment finance agreement with NYDIG and received a loan of \$0.8 million to finance the Company’s acquisition of blockchain computing equipment. In March 2021, the Company received \$3.8 million of additional loans under the master equipment finance agreement with NYDIG to finance the Company’s acquisition of blockchain computing equipment. The loans bear an interest rate of 15% and have a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loans has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 16%. The loans are secured by the blockchain computing equipment financed by the loans.

In May 2021, the Company received \$13.4 million of additional loans under the master equipment finance agreement with NYDIG to finance the Company’s acquisition of blockchain computing equipment that bear an interest rate of 14.25% and have a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loans issued in May 2021 has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 17%.

In July 2021, the Company received blockchain computing equipment from NYDIG (which had been concurrently acquired by NYDIG from Blockcap in exchange for settlement of Blockcap’s debt with NYDIG) in exchange for \$26.1 million of additional loans under the master equipment finance agreement with NYDIG that bear an interest rate of 14.25% and have a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loans issued in July 2021 has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 16%.

In November 2021, the Company received blockchain computing equipment from NYDIG in exchange for \$33.4 million of additional loans under the master equipment finance agreement with NYDIG that bear an interest rate of 11% and have a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loans issued in November 2021 has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 11%.

Stockholder Loan—In January 2021, the Company borrowed \$10.0 million from a stockholder for the purchase of blockchain computing equipment. The loan bears interest at 10% per annum over a two-year term. The loan was issued with a warrant to purchase 0.2 million shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$4.21 per share. The warrant has a two-year term. The Company allocated proceeds of \$9.5 million to the notes and \$0.5 million to the warrants on a relative fair value basis. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 20%. The loan is secured by the blockchain computing equipment financed by the loan.

Trinity Loan—In August 2021, the Company entered into a \$30.0 million master equipment finance facility agreement with Trinity Capital Inc. (“Trinity”) to finance the Company’s acquisition of blockchain computing equipment and received a loan of \$1.0 million at close. The loan has a term of 36 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 11.0%. In November and December 2021, the Company borrowed \$14.0 million and \$5.0 million, respectively. The remaining balance of \$10.0 million was drawn in February 2022. The loan is secured by the blockchain computing equipment financed by the loan.

Bremer Loan—In October 2021, the Company entered into a lending agreement with Bremer Bank, National Association to borrow up to \$16.2 million in two tranches through May 22, 2022 for the purchase of blockchain mining equipment and for improvements to data center and infrastructure. In December 2021, the Company entered into an additional term loan to borrow up to \$9.6 million. The Company borrowed \$15.2 million in October through December 2021. The Company borrowed an additional \$4.8 million in January through March 2022. In April 2022, the Company borrowed an additional \$0.7 million from Bremer to finance the construction of our North Dakota facility. The loans bear interest at 5.5% annually and are due at the earlier of the date of sale of the underlying mining equipment or 60 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loans has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 5.6%. The loans require the Company to maintain the following financial covenants: (1) a minimum debt service coverage ratio (defined in the agreement as EBITDA divided by scheduled principal and interest payments) of not less than 1.2:1, measured annually beginning December 31, 2022; and (2) a fixed charge coverage ratio (defined in the agreement as EBITDA minus net distributions divided by scheduled principal and interest payments) of 1:1, measured annually beginning December 31, 2022. The loans are secured by a first priority security interest in certain of the assets financed by the loans.

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Additionally, an interest buydown agreement was made between Grand Forks Growth Fund and the Bank of North Dakota acting on behalf of the PACE Program for the purpose of a buydown on the interest for certain of the Company's loans financed through Bremer Bank. The total amount of interest buydown over the term of the loan is \$0.8 million. In order to receive the interest buydown incentive, the Company must (a) continue operation in the jurisdiction for a minimum of five years from the benefit date, (b) employ 13 new full-time employees within two years of receiving the incentive and continue to keep them employed for the duration of the agreement and (c) continue to make debt payments and no event of default should occur. If the Company discontinues operation in the jurisdiction within the next five years, it is obligated to repay the incentive back to the Bank of North Dakota. If after two years, the Company does not employ 13 new full-time employees, the interest buydown will be prorated to reflect any partial fulfillment and the Company, at a minimum, is required to pay back the value of the incentive to the Bank of North Dakota. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, there was no interest buydown.

Blockfi Loan—In December 2021, the Company entered into two lending agreements with Blockfi Lending, LLC to borrow up to \$110.0 million for the purchase of blockchain mining equipment. The first agreement consists of \$10.0 million and bears interest at 9.7% with a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loans issued in December 2021 has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 10.1%. The second agreement consists of \$100.0 million and bears interest at 13.1% with a term of 24 months from issuance. The Company borrowed the first tranche totaling \$60.0 million across the two loans in December 2021 and borrowed the second tranche of \$20.0 million in January 2022. The remaining \$30.0 million expired unused in March 2022. Interest expense on the loans issued in December 2021 has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 13.1%. The loans are secured by a first priority security interest in certain of the assets financed by the loans.

Anchor Labs Loan—In March 2022, the Company entered into a \$20.0 million equipment loan and security agreement with Anchorage Lending CA, LLC. ("Anchor Labs") to finance the Company's purchase of blockchain computing equipment. The Company borrowed \$20.0 million in March 2022. The loan has a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 12.5%. In May 2022, the Company entered into a \$11.7 million equipment loan and security agreement with Anchor Labs to finance the Company's purchase of blockchain computing equipment. The Company borrowed \$11.7 million in May 2022. The loan has a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 12.5%. The loans are secured by a first priority security interest in certain of the assets financed by the loans.

Mass Mutual Barings Loans—In March 2022, the Company entered into a \$100.0 million equipment loan and security agreement with Barings BDC, Inc., Barings Capital Investment Corporation and Barings Private Credit Corp. ("Mass Mutual Barings") to finance the Company's purchase of blockchain computing equipment. The Company borrowed the first tranche of \$30.0 million in March 2022 and borrowed the second tranche of \$39.6 million in April 2022. On June 30, 2022 the remaining \$30.4 million funding commitment expired unused. The loans under the agreement have a term of 36 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loans have been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 9.8%. The loans are secured by certain blockchain computing equipment.

In August 2022, the Company amended the Mass Mutual Barings loans to defer principal payments for a period of six months beginning with payments due in August 2022. The amendments result in no change to the term of the loans and the remaining principal will amortize over the remaining life of the loans beginning in February 2023. The amendments also require an additional amount of blockchain computing equipment to be provided as collateral. Interest expense on the amended loans has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 13.0%. In August 2022, the Company issued 0.3 million shares of Common Stock to Mass Mutual Barings as an amendment fee.

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B. Riley Bridge Notes—In April 2022, the Company entered into a \$60.0 million bridge promissory note with B. Riley Commercial Capital, LLC and a \$15.0 million bridge promissory note with an affiliate of B. Riley Commercial Capital, LLC (the “Bridge Notes”) maturing in December 2022. Interest expense on the Bridge Notes has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 7.0%.

In August 2022, the Company amended the Bridge Notes to, among other things, extend the maturity date to June 2023 (the “Amended Bridge Notes”). Under the terms of the modified agreement, \$37.5 million of principal payments previously due in the second half of 2022 are now due in the first half of 2023. The Amended Bridge Notes require the proceeds of (i) any equity issuances (other than issuances consummated for purposes of making tax payments in connection with the vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock units and equity line of credit under the Equity Line of Credit discussed in Note 12 (“ELOC”) sales), (ii) any secured debt incurred on or after April 7, 2022 (other than purchase money debt) in excess of \$500 million and (iii) any ELOC sales in an amount equal to 25% of the net cash proceeds received from any such ELOC sale, in each case, to be applied by us to repay the outstanding principal amount of the Amended Bridge Notes. On August 1, 2022, the Company issued a total of 0.4 million shares of Common Stock to B. Riley Securities, Inc., an affiliate of B. Riley Commercial Capital, in satisfaction of an advisory fee for providing advisory services to the Company in connection with entering into the Amended Bridge Notes.

Liberty Loan—In April 2022, the Company entered into an \$11.0 million equipment finance agreement with Liberty Commercial Finance LLC (“Liberty”) to finance the Company’s purchase of blockchain computing equipment. The Company borrowed \$11.0 million in April 2022. The loan has a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 10.6%. The loans are secured by a first priority security interest in the equipment purchased.

Convertible Notes—In April 2021, the Company entered into a secured convertible note purchase agreement and issued \$215.0 million of secured convertible notes to new and existing lenders (the “Secured Convertible Notes”). In addition, in August 2021 the Company entered into a convertible note purchase agreement and issued \$299.8 million of convertible notes in August through November 2021 under substantially the same terms and conditions as the original April 2021 notes except that the August through November 2021 notes have a minimum payoff based on the face value plus accrued interest rather than two times the outstanding face amount plus accrued interest. In addition, the August through November 2021 notes were unsecured until an IPO or SPAC merger and then became secured by a lien on the same collateral securing the Secured Convertible Notes in January 2022 upon the closing of the Merger Agreement with XPDI (together with the Secured Convertible Notes, the “Convertible Notes”). In addition, the Company also issued \$31.0 million from issuance through September 30, 2022 as payment-in-kind interest on convertible notes outstanding at the end of the period. The Convertible Notes have a maturity date of April 2025 and bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, of which 4% is payable in cash and 6% is payable in kind. Upon the closing of the Merger Agreement with XPDI in January 2022, the Convertible Notes became convertible into common shares at the option of the holder at a conversion price equal to \$8.00 per share. The proceeds from the Convertible Notes were used, in part, to repay \$30.0 million of senior secured loans to Silverpeak Credit Partners LP. During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, \$1.6 million of Convertible Notes were exercised resulting in 0.2 million shares issued to the holders of the Convertible Notes that were exercised.

As discussed in Note 8, the Company has elected to measure its Convertible Notes at fair value and accordingly recognized \$13.1 million of debt issuance costs as incurred at the time of issuance within interest expense, net in the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive loss. The Convertible Notes had a fair value of \$682.8 million compared to a principal amount of \$544.3 million at September 30, 2022. The Company presents changes in fair value of the Convertible Notes during the period as follows: (1) the 10% contractual rate of interest on the convertible notes (consisting of 4% cash interest and 6% PIK interest) is presented as interest expense, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations; (2) changes in fair value attributable to the Company’s own credit risk are presented within Accumulated other comprehensive loss on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and as a component of Other comprehensive income (loss) on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss; and (3) other fair value changes are presented within Non-operating expenses, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The fair value of the Company’s convertible notes as of December 31, 2021 included the effect of a negotiation discount, which is a calibration adjustment that reflects the illiquidity of the instruments and the Company’s negotiating position. Since the transaction was an orderly transaction, the Company deemed that the fair value equaled the transaction price at initial recognition. However, the closing of the merger of XPDI (which represents the occurrence of a qualified financing event as defined by the terms of the notes) in January 2022 resulted in the elimination of the negotiation discount along with other changes in fair value resulted in a significant increase in the fair value of the convertible notes (excluding interest expense and instrument-specific credit risk) for the nine months ended September 30, 2022.

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The following summarizes the fair value adjustments and debt issuance costs recognized on the convertible notes (in thousands):

	Financial statement line item	Three Months Ended September 30, 2022	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022
Cash interest payments	Interest expense, net	\$ 5,488	\$ 16,070
Payment-in-kind (PIK) interest	Interest expense, net	8,232	24,115
Instrument-specific credit risk	Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes	(47,832)	(83,578)
Other fair value adjustments	Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	(4,123)	186,853
Total fair value adjustments		<u>\$ (38,235)</u>	<u>\$ 143,460</u>

	Financial statement line item	Three Months Ended September 30, 2021	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021
Cash interest payments	Interest expense, net	\$ 3,130	\$ 4,850
Payment-in-kind (PIK) interest	Interest expense, net	4,694	7,274
Instrument-specific credit risk	Other comprehensive loss, net of income taxes	8,552	8,552
Other fair value adjustments	Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	8,663	8,663
Total fair value adjustments		<u>\$ 25,039</u>	<u>\$ 29,339</u>
Debt issuance costs	Interest expense, net	<u>\$ 5,083</u>	<u>\$ 10,664</u>

The principal amount of the Convertible Notes as of September 30, 2022 reflects the proceeds received plus any PIK interest added to the principal balance of the notes. Upon the closing of the Merger Agreement with XPDI in January 2022, the conversion price for the Convertible Notes became fixed at 80% of the financing price (\$8.00 per share of common stock) and the holders now have the right to convert at any time until maturity. At maturity, any Secured Convertible Notes not converted will be owed two times the original face value plus accrued interest; any other Convertible Notes (other than the Secured Convertible Notes) not converted will be owed the original face value plus accrued interest. In addition, at any time (both before and after the merger with XPDI), the Company has the right to prepay the Secured Convertible Notes at the minimum payoff of two times the outstanding face value plus accrued interest and for other Convertible Notes the outstanding face value plus accrued interest. All of the Convertible Notes, totaling \$544.3 million as of September 30, 2022, are scheduled to mature on April 19, 2025, which includes \$230.9 million for the face value of the Secured Convertible Notes which have payoff at maturity of two times the face value of the note plus accrued interest. The total amount that would be owed on the Secured Convertible Notes outstanding as of September 30, 2022 if held to maturity was \$461.9 million. The total amount that would be owed on the Convertible Notes if prepaid as of September 30, 2022 was \$789.0 million. See Note 8 for further information on fair value measurement of the Convertible Notes.

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7. REVENUE

The Company primarily generates revenue from hosting services, sales of computer equipment and digital asset mining activities. The Company generally recognizes revenue when the promised service is performed, or control of the promised equipment is transferred to customers. Revenue excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties, including sales and indirect taxes.

Deferred Revenue

The Company records contract liabilities in deferred revenue on the Consolidated Balance Sheets when cash payments are received in advance of performance and recognizes them as revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied. The Company's deferred revenue balance as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 was \$87.2 million and \$136.4 million, respectively, all from advance payments received during the periods then ended.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recognized \$30.9 million and \$79.6 million of revenue, respectively, that was included in the deferred revenue balance as of the beginning of the year, primarily due to the deployment of equipment for related parties for which advanced payments had been received prior to January 1, 2022. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recognized \$5.2 million and \$44.2 million of revenue, respectively, that was included in the deferred revenue balance as of the beginning of the year, primarily due to deployment of customer equipment for which advance payments had been received from customers prior to January 1, 2021. Advanced payments received for hosting services are typically recognized as revenue within six months after miner deployment. Advanced payments received for equipment sales are generally recognized as revenue within one year.

Performance Obligations

The Company's performance obligations primarily relate to hosting services and equipment sales. The Company has performance obligations associated with commitments in customer hosting contracts for future services and commitments to acquire and deploy customer equipment that have not yet been recognized in the financial statements. For contracts with original terms that exceed one year (typically ranging from 18 to 48 months), those commitments not yet recognized as of September 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$440.7 million and \$718.8 million, respectively.

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8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company measures certain assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis in certain circumstances. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. To increase the comparability of fair value measures, the following hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation methodologies used to measure fair value:

Level 1 — Valuations based on quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 — Valuations based on observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 — Valuations based on unobservable inputs reflecting the Company's own assumptions, consistent with reasonably available assumptions made by other market participants. These valuations require significant judgment.

The Company uses observable market data when determining fair value whenever possible and relies on unobservable inputs only when observable market data is not available.

Recurring fair value measurements

The Public Warrants and the Private Placement Warrants are recognized as derivative liabilities in accordance with ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. Accordingly, the Company recognizes the warrant instruments as liabilities at fair value and adjusts the instruments to fair value at each reporting period. The liabilities are subject to remeasurement at each balance sheet date until exercised, and any change in fair value is recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. The initial and subsequent fair value estimates of the Public Warrants and Private Placement Warrants are based on the listed price in an active market for such warrants.

The Company has elected to measure its Convertible Notes at fair value on a recurring basis because the Company believes it better reflects the underlying economics of the Convertible Notes, which contain multiple embedded derivative features. The fair value of the Company's convertible notes payable is determined using a market approach based on observable market prices for similar securities when available.

Prior to the three months ended June 30, 2022, when observable market data was not available, the Company used an as-converted value plus risk put option model that included certain unobservable inputs that were significant to the fair value measurement such as probability of a financing event occurring (e.g., a SPAC merger or qualified financing), expected term, volatility and the negotiation discount. The fair value of the Secured Convertible Notes considered the minimum payoff at maturity of two times the face value of the note plus accrued interest, as well as the opportunity for appreciation if the value of the Company's stock increased 60% or more relative to the pricing at the financing event (since the conversion price is set at 80% of the stock price at the financing event, a stock price appreciation of 60% would match the minimum payoff of two times the face value plus accrued interest). The fair value of the other Convertible Notes considered the minimum payoff at maturity of one times the face value of the note plus accrued interest, as well as the opportunity for appreciation if the value of the Company's stock were to fall no more than 20% relative to the pricing at the financing event (since the conversion price is set at 80% of the stock price at the financing event, a stock price decline of 20% would match the minimum payoff of one times the face value plus accrued interest). Upon the closing of the Merger Agreement with XPDI in January 2022, the conversion price for the Convertible Notes became fixed at 80% of the financing price (\$8.00 per share of common stock) and the holders now have the right to convert at any time until maturity.

Due to the occurrence of the SPAC merger and the subsequent significant decline in the Company's stock price below the conversion price, the fair value of the Company's convertible notes beginning with the three months ended June 30, 2022 was determined using a discounted cash flow model that considers the principal and interest payments, including the minimum payoff at maturity of two times the face value of the note plus accrued interest for the Secured Convertible Notes and the value of the call option that includes certain unobservable inputs that may be significant to the fair value measurement such as expected term and volatility of the call option.

The following presents the levels of the fair value hierarchy for the Company's derivative warrant liabilities and the Convertible Notes by issuance date measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 (in thousands):

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September 30, 2022					
	Principal	<u>Fair value hierarchy</u>			Fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Derivative warrant liabilities:					
Public Warrants	\$ —	\$ 3,062	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,062
Private Placement Warrants	—	—	2,225	—	2,225
Total derivative warrant liabilities	—	3,062	2,225	—	5,287
Convertible notes:					
April 19, 2021 ¹	\$ 95,595	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 162,797	\$ 162,797
April 21, 2021 ¹	5,370	—	—	9,146	9,146
April 23, 2021 ¹	48,334	—	—	82,313	82,313
April 26, 2021 ¹	81,632	—	—	139,017	139,017
August 20, 2021 ²	52,902	—	—	46,306	46,306
September 10, 2021 ²	15,792	—	—	14,248	14,248
September 23, 2021 ²	78,989	—	—	71,269	71,269
September 24, 2021 ²	62,749	—	—	56,616	56,616
September 27, 2021 ²	2,064	—	—	1,863	1,863
October 1, 2021 ²	90,615	—	—	81,758	81,758
November 10, 2021 ²	10,270	—	—	9,266	9,266
Accrued PIK interest ^{1,2,3}	—	—	—	8,232	8,232
Total convertible notes	544,312	—	—	682,831	682,831
Total liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	\$ 544,312	\$ 3,062	\$ 2,225	\$ 682,831	\$ 688,118

December 31, 2021					
	Principal	<u>Fair value hierarchy</u>			Fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Convertible notes:					
April 19, 2021 ¹	\$ 91,430	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 101,078	\$ 101,078
April 21, 2021 ¹	5,137	—	—	5,674	5,674
April 23, 2021 ¹	46,229	—	—	51,062	51,062
April 26, 2021 ¹	78,075	—	—	86,165	86,165
August 20, 2021 ²	50,597	—	—	50,941	50,941
September 10, 2021 ²	16,110	—	—	16,472	16,472
September 23, 2021 ²	76,051	—	—	77,559	77,559
September 24, 2021 ²	60,016	—	—	61,179	61,179
September 27, 2021 ²	1,974	—	—	2,012	2,012
October 1, 2021 ²	86,655	—	—	87,150	87,150
November 10, 2021 ²	9,823	—	—	9,819	9,819
Accrued PIK interest ^{1,2,4}	—	—	—	7,896	7,896
Total convertible notes	\$ 522,097	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 557,007	\$ 557,007

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¹ Secured Convertible Notes (includes principal balance at issuance and PIK interest) which considers the minimum payoff at maturity of two times the face value of the note plus accrued interest.

² Other Convertible Notes (other than the Secured Convertible notes) which considers the minimum payoff at maturity of one times the face value of the note plus accrued interest.

³ Represents PIK interest accrued as of September 30, 2022 which will be recorded as additional principal for each respective convertible note on October 1, 2022.

⁴ Represents PIK interest accrued as of December 31, 2021 which will be recorded as additional principal for each respective convertible note on January 1, 2022.

Level 3 Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following presents a rollforward of the activity for the Convertible Notes measured at fair value on a recurring basis using level 3 inputs as of September 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Convertible Notes (Level 3)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 557,007
Issuances (including PIK principal recorded)	7,896
Settlements (including interest payments, PIK principal recorded and conversions)	(13,123)
Unrealized losses	371,951
Balance at March 31, 2022	923,731
Issuances (including PIK principal recorded)	7,851
Settlements (including interest payments, PIK principal recorded and conversions)	(14,772)
Unrealized gains	(190,256)
Balance at June 30, 2022	726,554
Issuances (including PIK principal recorded)	8,031
Settlements (including interest payments, PIK principal recorded and conversions)	(13,519)
Unrealized gains	(38,235)
Balance at September 30, 2022	\$ 682,831

Securities are transferred from level 2 to level 3 when observable market prices for similar securities are no longer available and unobservable inputs become significant to the fair value measurement. All transfers into and out of level 3 are assumed to occur at the beginning of the quarterly reporting period in which they occur. As of September 30, 2022, level 3 financial instruments included all the Convertible Notes as the effect of unobservable inputs are significant to the fair value measurement. There were no transfers of securities into or out of level 3 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

The following presents significant Level 3 unobservable inputs used to measure the fair value of certain convertible notes as of September 30, 2022 (dollars in thousands):

	Fair value	Unobservable Input	Low	High	Weighted Average ¹
Convertible Notes	\$ 682,831	Expected term (years)	2.55	2.55	2.55
		Volatility	69.5 %	69.5 %	69.5 %

¹ Weighted average based on the fair value of convertible notes.

Expected term is an input into the call option model that measures the length of time the instrument is expected to be outstanding before it is exercised or terminated. An increase in expected term, in isolation, would generally result in an increase in the fair value measurement of the convertible notes.

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Volatility is an input into the call option model that measures the variability in possible returns for the convertible notes based on how much the price of underlying shares change in value over time. An increase in volatility, in isolation, would generally result in an increase in the fair value measurement of the convertible notes.

The increase or decrease in the fair value of the convertible notes resulting from changes to the expected term or volatility assumptions are not interrelated.

The Company presents separately in other comprehensive income (loss) the portion of the total change in the fair value of the convertible notes that resulted from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk on the convertible notes. The amount of change in the fair value attributable to instrument-specific credit risk is determined by comparing the amount of the total change in fair value to the amount of change in fair value that would have occurred if the Company's credit risk had not changed during the period as reflected in the discount rates applied to the debt and risk put option.

Nonrecurring fair value measurements

The Company's non-financial assets, including digital assets, property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets are measured at estimated fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These assets are adjusted to fair value only when an impairment is recognized, or the underlying asset is held for sale. Refer to the discussion of digital assets below for more information regarding fair value considerations when measuring the impairment of digital assets held.

Digital assets

The Company classifies digital assets primarily as level 1. The Company's digital assets are accounted for as intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. The Company initially recognizes digital assets that are received as digital asset mining revenue based on the fair value of the digital assets. Digital assets that are purchased in an exchange of one digital asset for another digital asset are recognized at the fair value of the asset surrendered or at the fair value of the asset received if more readily apparent. Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, which is measured using the quoted price of the digital asset at the time its fair value is being measured, which is measured once a day at 00:00 Coordinated Universal Time ("UTC"). To the extent that an impairment loss is recognized, the loss establishes the new cost basis of the digital asset. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recognized impairment of digital assets of \$8.0 million and \$212.2 million, respectively. During both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recognized impairment of digital assets of \$12.6 million. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recognized net gains of \$11.0 million and \$25.0 million, respectively, from sales of digital assets. For both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recognized net gains of \$0.4 million from sales of digital assets. Digital assets are available for use, if needed, for current operations and are classified as current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, the details of which are presented below (in thousands).

	September 30 2022	December 31 2021
Bitcoin (BTC)	\$ 19,619	\$ 224,843
Ethereum (ETH)	22	4,665
Polygon (MATIC)	—	1,085
Siacoin (SC)	—	803
Dai (DAI)	—	1,353
Other	22	1,549
Total digital assets	<u>\$ 19,663</u>	<u>\$ 234,298</u>

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet holdings of digital assets.

Property, plant and equipment

On March 10, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement to sell mining equipment on order with a 3rd party supplier to a hosting customer in exchange for the Company receiving ownership of the customer's mining equipment that had been hosted by the Company on its premises (the "Installed Miners"). The primary purpose of the exchange was to allow for the mutual termination of the hosting agreements in a manner that avoids the logistical costs and loss of revenue from downtime associated with relocating and installing the mining equipment. The exchange began during the three months ended June 30, 2022 and was completed in July 2022 as ordered mining equipment was received and exchanged for the Installed Miners. The agreement also includes the termination of the hosting agreement between the Company and the customer as ownership of the Installed Miners is transferred to the Company.

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The Company recognized losses of \$13.1 million on the exchanges during the nine months ended September 30, 2022, which are presented within losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The amount of the losses was measured as the difference between the fair value of the installed miners and the carrying value of the deposits for mining equipment to be exchanged. The fair value of the installed miners is classified as a Level 2 fair value measurement and was determined as of contract inception (March 10, 2022) using a cost approach. The replacement cost of the installed miners was estimated through a review of vendor equipment pricing of similar equipment. Physical deterioration was also considered and estimated based on an age/life analysis indicative of a market participant's anticipated economic useful life for the assets.

During the three months ended September 30, 2022, the Company's operating performance and liquidity continued to be severely impacted by the prolonged decrease in the price of bitcoin, the increase in electricity costs, the increase in the global bitcoin network hash rate and an increase in additional operating costs related to these factors. Additionally, primary and secondary market prices for ASIC miners of the type used by the Company in its business operations have decreased significantly from previous levels, including those acquired earlier in 2022. Accordingly, the Company evaluated whether the estimated future undiscounted cash flows from the operation of its data center facilities would recover the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment located at the sites and used in site operations, including the Company's deployed mining equipment. Based on this evaluation, the Company determined that the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment at the Cedarvale, TX facility site may no longer be fully recoverable by the cash flows of the site. The Company measured the amount of impairment at the Cedarvale, TX facility site as the difference between the carrying amount of the site asset group of \$119.8 million and the estimated fair value of the site asset group of \$60.5 million, resulting in an impairment of the facility site's property, plant and equipment of \$59.3 million for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. Refer to the discussion of long-lived asset impairments in Note 2 for additional information regarding the inputs and methodology used to estimate the fair value.

Goodwill and other intangible assets

On June 30, 2022 and September 30, 2022, the Company evaluated its reporting units for impairment and recorded an impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets of \$266.0 million and \$1.05 billion for three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively, of which \$207.8 million and \$996.5 million was related to the Mining reporting unit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively, and \$58.2 million was related to the Equipment Sales and Hosting reporting unit for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. Refer to Note 4 for additional information regarding the inputs and methodology used to estimate the fair value.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, net, accounts payable, notes payable and certain accrued expenses and other liabilities. The carrying amount of these financial instruments, other than notes payable discussed below, approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

The fair value of the Company's notes payable (excluding the Convertible Notes carried at fair value described above), which are carried at amortized cost, was determined based on a discounted cash flow approach using market interest rates of instruments with similar terms and maturities and an estimate for our standalone credit risk. We classified the other notes payable as Level 3 financial instruments due to the considerable judgment required to develop assumptions of the Company's standalone credit risk and the significance of those assumptions to the fair value measurement. The estimated fair value of the Company's other notes payable, including both the current and noncurrent portion, was \$293.7 million at September 30, 2022 and \$184.7 million at December 31, 2021. The carrying values of the notes payable, including both the current and noncurrent portion, was \$294.8 million and \$171.2 million at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

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9. LEASES

The Company has entered into non-cancellable operating and finance leases for office, data facilities, computer and networking equipment, electrical infrastructure and office equipment, with original lease periods expiring through 2033. In addition, certain leases contain bargain renewal options extending through 2051. The Company recognizes lease expense for these leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term, which includes any bargain renewal options. The Company recognizes rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease period. In addition to minimum rent, certain leases require payment of real estate taxes, insurance, common area maintenance charges, and other executory costs. Differences between rent expense and rent paid are recognized as adjustments to operating lease right-of-use assets on the unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets. For certain leases the Company receives lease incentives, such as tenant improvement allowances, and records those as adjustments to operating lease right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities on the unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets and amortizes the lease incentives on a straight-line basis over the lease term as an adjustment to rent expense.

The components of operating and finance leases are presented on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows (in thousands):

	Financial statement line item		September 30, 2022
Assets:			
Operating lease right-of-use assets	Other noncurrent assets	\$	20,926
Finance lease right-of-use assets	Property, plant and equipment, net	\$	88,042
Liabilities:			
Operating lease liabilities, current portion	Accrued expenses and other	\$	849
Operating lease liabilities, net of current portion	Other noncurrent liabilities	\$	14,594
Finance lease liabilities, current portion	Finance lease liabilities, current portion	\$	73,045
Finance lease liabilities, net of current portion	Finance lease liabilities, net of current portion	\$	—

The components of lease expense were as follows (in thousands):

	Financial statement line item	Three Months Ended September 30, 2022	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022
Operating lease expense	General and administrative expenses	\$ 589	\$ 898
Short-term lease expense	General and administrative expenses	195	671
Finance lease expense:			
Amortization of right-of-use assets	Cost of revenue	9,040	27,563
Interest on lease liabilities	Interest expense, net	2,278	6,617
Total finance lease expense		11,318	34,180
Total lease expense		\$ 12,102	\$ 35,749

In determining the discount rate used to measure the right-of-use asset and lease liability, we use rates implicit in the lease, or if not readily available, we use our incremental borrowing rate. Our incremental borrowing rate is based on an estimated secured rate with reference to recent borrowings of similar collateral and tenure when available. Determining our incremental borrowing rate, especially if there are insufficient observable borrowings near the time of lease commencement, may require significant judgment.

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Information relating to the lease term and discount rate is as follows:

	September 30, 2022
Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term (Years)	
Operating leases	10.7
Finance leases	2.3
Weighted Average Discount Rate	
Operating leases	6.5 %
Finance leases	12.7 %

The following table summarizes the Company's supplemental cash flow information (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2022	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022
Lease Payments		
Operating lease payments	\$ 272	\$ 474
Finance lease payments	\$ 6,760	\$ 34,287
Supplemental Noncash Information		
Operating lease right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations ¹	\$ 14,195	\$ 21,574
Finance lease right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations	\$ —	\$ 10,557
Increase in finance lease right-of-use assets as a result of lease modification	\$ 693	\$ 693

¹ Includes operating lease right-of-use assets of \$6.7 million that were recorded upon adoption of Topic 842 on January 1, 2022. Refer to Note 2 for further information.

The Company's minimum payments under noncancelable operating and finance leases having initial terms and bargain renewal periods in excess of one year are as follows at September 30, 2022, and thereafter (in thousands):

	Operating leases	Finance leases
Remaining 2022	\$ 332	\$ 5,533
2023	2,082	38,518
2024	1,810	36,497
2025	1,866	4,509
2026	1,924	3
2027	1,985	—
Thereafter	12,037	—
Total lease payments	22,036	85,060
Less: imputed interest	6,593	12,015
Total	\$ 15,443	\$ 73,045

Operating leases

In September 2021, the Company entered into operating lease agreements with Minnkota Power Cooperative to develop a hosting facility in Grand Forks, North Dakota as well as enter into a power supply purchase agreement to purchase 100 megawatts of power supply once construction of the hosting facility is complete. As a result of the agreements being entered into contemporaneously and in contemplation of one another, the agreements are considered to be a single unit of account and consideration has been allocated between lease and non-lease components based on relative standalone selling price with approximately \$5.3 million allocated to the lease components and \$2.6 million allocated to the non-lease components. Substantially all of the payments for the intended leases would be for a five-year to thirty-year term (comprising an initial five-year term with five five-year bargain renewal options to renew) with purchase options exercisable at any time for approximately \$5.6 million less any rent paid to date and subject to certain other adjustments.

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In addition to the above, in December 2021, the Company entered into an agreement to lease office space for its new corporate headquarters that commenced in July of 2022. The lease includes base rent of approximately \$14.0 million to be paid over a period of 130 months.

Finance leases

In December 2021, the Company entered into finance lease agreements with Liberty Commercial Finance LLC totaling \$40.9 million for the purchase of bitcoin mining equipment, with a weighted average term of 3.2 years. The leases bear interest at a weighted average rate per annum of 12.6% and the Company is required to make monthly payments of principal and interest. Interest expense on the lease has been recognized based on a weighted average effective interest rate of 12.6%.

In December 2021, the Company entered into finance lease agreements with MassMutual Asset Finance LLC totaling \$50.0 million for the purchase of bitcoin mining equipment, with a weighted average term of 3.2 years. The leases bear interest at a rate per annum of 10% and the Company is required to make monthly payments of principal and interest. Interest expense on the leases has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 10%.

In August 2022, the Company amended the finance lease agreements with MassMutual Asset Finance LLC to defer lease payments for a period of six months beginning with payments due in August 2022. The amendments result in no change to the term of the finance leases and the remaining principal will amortize over the remaining life of the leases beginning in February 2023. The amendments also requires an additional amount blockchain computing equipment to be provided as collateral. The leases under the amended agreements bear interest at a rate of 13.0% per annum. Interest expense on the amended leases has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 12.5%. As a result of the lease modification, the lease liabilities decreased by \$7.7 million with a corresponding decrease to finance lease right-of assets of \$7.7 million.

Balance Sheet Classification

As discussed in Note 6, in October 2022 the Company determined not to make certain payments with respect to several of its debt facilities, equipment financing facilities and leases and other financings, including its two bridge promissory notes. As a result, the creditors under these debt facilities may exercise remedies following any applicable grace periods, including electing to accelerate the principal amount of such debt, suing the Company for nonpayment, increasing interest rates to default rates, or taking action with respect to collateral, where applicable. The Company does not believe it was in default under any of its finance lease agreements as of September 30, 2022. In the event of a default, the Company may become subject to certain additional provisions in its finance lease agreements such as higher default interest rates. As a result of these factors, the Company has determined that it is probable that its finance lease liabilities will become due within one year and has therefore classified all of its finance lease liabilities as current liabilities as of September 30, 2022.

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10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Proceedings—The Company is subject to legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company accrues losses for a legal proceeding when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. However, the uncertainties inherent in legal proceedings make it difficult to reasonably estimate the costs and effects of resolving these matters. Accordingly, actual costs incurred may differ materially from amounts accrued and could materially adversely affect the Company's business, cash flows, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. Unless otherwise indicated, the Company is unable to estimate reasonably possible losses in excess of any amounts accrued.

In July 2022, one of the Company's largest customers, Celsius Mining LLC ("Celsius"), along with its parent company and certain affiliates, filed for voluntary relief under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. On September 28, 2022, Celsius filed a motion in the chapter 11 case alleging that the Company is violating the automatic stay with respect to the Master Services Agreement between Celsius and the Company (the "Celsius Agreement"). Celsius is also using its Chapter 11 proceeding to withhold payment of certain charges billed to Celsius pursuant to the Celsius Agreement. The Company strongly disagrees with the allegations made in the Celsius motion and the interpretation of the Celsius Agreement espoused therein and is vigorously defending its interests, including seeking resolution from the bankruptcy court and payment of any outstanding amounts owed under the Celsius Agreement (subject to applicable bankruptcy law in the Celsius chapter 11 case). The parties have agreed to stay the proceedings, including the evidentiary hearing scheduled for November 18, 2022. There can be no guarantee that the bankruptcy court will rule in the Company's favor in a timely manner or that Celsius will honor the terms of the Celsius Agreement. An adverse ruling by the bankruptcy court that provides Celsius the benefits of the Company's hosting services without Celsius fully paying the costs of such services would have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. As of September 30, 2022, the Company had accrued \$5.2 million as an allowance against amounts due from Celsius.

In November 2022, Sphere 3D Corp. filed a demand for arbitration with JAMS alleging the existence and breach of a contract for hosting services. The arbitration demand alleges that the Company has failed to provide contracted for services and to return approximately \$35 million in prepayments made by Sphere 3D for such services. The Company denies the allegations contained in Sphere 3D's arbitration demand and intends to vigorously defend its interests.

In November 2022, McCarthy Building Companies, Inc. filed a complaint against the Company in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, alleging breach of contract for failing to pay when due certain payments allegedly owing under a contract for construction entered into between the parties.

In November 2022, plaintiff Mei Peng filed a putative class action in the United States District Court, Western District of Texas, Austin Division, asserting that the Company violated the Securities Exchange Act by failing to disclose to investors, among other things, that the Company was vulnerable to litigation, that certain clients had breached their agreements, and that this impacted the Company's profitability and ability to continue as a going concern. The Company denies the allegations contained in the complaint and intends to vigorously defend its interests.

As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there were no other material loss contingency accruals.

Leases—See Note 9 for further information.

Purchase obligations—As of September 30, 2022, the Company had outstanding agreements to purchase blockchain mining equipment totaling approximately \$49.9 million before considering variable price adjustments, substantially all of which are expected to be settled within one year.

Loss on legal settlement—The Company recognized a loss of \$2.6 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 related to a settlement with a former customer.

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11. CONTINGENTLY REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK

The Company is authorized to issue 2.00 billion shares of preferred stock, \$0.0001 as of September 30, 2022. Prior to the Merger with XPDI, the Company was authorized to issue 50.0 million shares of preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value. As of December 31, 2021, 10.8 million shares of preferred stock were issued and outstanding.

Upon the closing of the merger with XPDI on January 19, 2022, each share of Series A and Series B Preferred Stock automatically converted into one share of Core Scientific common stock and each outstanding share of common stock issued as a result of the conversion of Series A and Series B Preferred Stock in connection with the Merger was cancelled and extinguished and converted into the right to receive a number of shares of New Core Common Stock equal to the Exchange Ratio of 1.6001528688. All of the Company's shares of contingently redeemable convertible preferred stock were converted into 10.8 million shares of the Company's common stock during the nine months ended September 30, 2022.

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12. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Authorized Capital—As of September 30, 2022, the Company was authorized to issue 10.00 billion shares of common stock, \$0.0001 par value. The holders of the Company's common stock are entitled to one vote per share.

In January 2021, in connection with the stockholder loan described in Note 6, the Company issued a warrant to the stockholder to purchase up to 0.2 million shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$4.21 per share. The warrant is set to expire in January 2023 and is exercisable and unexercised as of September 30, 2022.

As a result of the Merger, all of XPDI's Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock automatically converted into 30.8 million shares of New Core Common Stock on a one-for-one basis. XPDI's 8.6 million public warrants issued in its initial public offering (the "Public Warrants") and 6.3 million warrants issued in connection with private placement at the time of XPDI's initial public offering (the "Private Placement Warrants") became warrants for New Core Common Stock.

Following the Merger with XPDI, each share of common stock or warrant was converted to shares of New Core Common Stock or a warrant to purchase shares of New Core Common Stock based on an exchange ratio of 1.6001528688.

Equity Line of Credit

In July 2022, the Company entered into a common stock purchase agreement (the "Equity Line of Credit") and a Registration Rights Agreement (the "Registration Rights Agreement") with B. Riley. Pursuant to the Equity Line of Credit, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the Equity Line of Credit, the Company will have the right to sell to B. Riley, up to \$100.0 million of shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the "Common Stock"), subject to certain limitations and conditions set forth in the Equity Line of Credit, from time to time during the term of the Equity Line of Credit. Sales of Common Stock pursuant to the Equity Line of Credit, and the timing of any sales, are solely at the Company's option, and the Company is under no obligation to sell any securities to B. Riley under the Equity Line of Credit.

The per share purchase price that B. Riley is required to pay for shares of the Company's Common Stock in a Purchase effected by the Company pursuant to the Equity Line of Credit, if any, will be determined by reference to the volume weighted average price ("VWAP") of the Common Stock, calculated in accordance with the Equity Line of Credit, for the period (the "Purchase Valuation Period") beginning at the official open (or "commencement") of the regular trading session on Nasdaq on the applicable Purchase Date (as defined in the Equity Line of Credit) for such Purchase, and ending at the earliest to occur of (i) 3:59 p.m., New York City time, on such Purchase Date or such earlier time publicly announced by the trading market as the official close of the regular trading session on such Purchase Date, (ii) such time that the total aggregate number (or volume) of shares of Common Stock traded on Nasdaq during such Purchase Valuation Period (calculated in accordance with the Equity Line of Credit) reaches the applicable share volume maximum amount for such Purchase (the "Purchase Share Volume Maximum"), calculated by dividing (a) the applicable Purchase Share Amount for such Purchase, by (b) 0.20, and (iii) such time that the trading price of a share of Common Stock on Nasdaq during such Purchase Valuation Period (calculated in accordance with the Equity Line of Credit) falls below the applicable minimum price threshold for such Purchase specified by the Company in the Purchase Notice for such Purchase, or if the Company does not specify a minimum price threshold in such Purchase Notice, a price equal to 75.0% of the closing sale price of the Common Stock on the trading day immediately prior to the applicable Purchase Date for such Purchase (the "Minimum Price Threshold"), less a fixed 3.0% discount to the VWAP for such Purchase Valuation Period.

The net proceeds to the Company from sales that the Company elects to make to B. Riley under the Equity Line of Credit, if any, will depend on the frequency and prices at which the Company sells shares of the Company's Common Stock to B. Riley. The Company expects that any proceeds received by the Company from such sales to B. Riley will be used for general corporate purposes.

There are no restrictions on future financings, rights of first refusal, participation rights, penalties or liquidated damages in the Equity Line of Credit or Registration Rights Agreement, other than a prohibition (with certain limited exceptions) on entering into specified "Variable Rate Transactions" (as such term is defined in the Equity Line of Credit) during the term of the Equity Line of Credit. Such transactions include, among others, the issuance of convertible securities with a conversion or exercise price that is based upon or varies with the trading price of the Company's Common Stock after the date of issuance, or the Company's effecting or entering into an agreement to effect an "equity line of credit" or other substantially similar continuous offering with a third party, in which the Company may offer, issue or sell Common Stock or any securities exercisable, exchangeable or convertible into Common Stock at a future determined price.

Under the applicable Nasdaq rules, in no event may the Company issue to B. Riley under the Equity Line of Credit more than 70.3 million shares of Common Stock, which number of shares is equal to approximately 19.99% of the shares of the Common Stock outstanding immediately prior to the execution of the Equity Line of Credit (the "Exchange Cap"), unless (i) the Company obtains

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stockholder approval to issue shares of Common Stock in excess of the Exchange Cap in accordance with applicable Nasdaq rules, or (ii) the average price per share paid by B. Riley for all of the shares of Common Stock that the Company directs B. Riley to purchase from the Company pursuant to the Equity Line of Credit, if any, equals or exceeds \$1.75 per share (representing the lower of the official closing price of the Company's Common Stock on Nasdaq on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the Equity Line of Credit and the average official closing price of the Company's Common Stock on Nasdaq for the five consecutive trading days ending on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the Equity Line of Credit, as adjusted pursuant to applicable Nasdaq rules). Moreover, the Company may not issue or sell any shares of Common Stock to B. Riley under the Equity Line of Credit which, when aggregated with all other shares of Common Stock then beneficially owned by B. Riley and its affiliates (as calculated pursuant to Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and Rule 13d-3 thereunder), would result in B. Riley beneficially owning more than 4.99% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock.

The Equity Line of Credit will automatically terminate on the earliest to occur of (i) the first day of the month next following the 24-month anniversary of the Commencement Date (as such term is defined in the Equity Line of Credit), (ii) the date on which B. Riley shall have purchased from the Company under the Equity Line of Credit shares of Common Stock for an aggregate gross purchase price of \$100.0 million, (iii) the date on which the Common Stock shall have failed to be listed or quoted on Nasdaq or another U.S. national securities exchange identified as an "eligible market" in the Equity Line of Credit, (iv) the 30th trading day after the date on which the Company commences a voluntary proceeding or any third party commences a bankruptcy proceeding against the Company that is not discharged or dismissed prior to such trading day, and (v) the date on which a bankruptcy custodian is appointed for all or substantially all of the Company's property or the Company makes a general assignment for the benefit of creditors.

The Company has the right to terminate the Equity Line of Credit at any time after Commencement, at no cost or penalty, upon five (5) trading days' prior written notice to B. Riley. B. Riley has the right to terminate the Equity Line of Credit upon five (5) trading days' prior written notice to the Company upon the occurrence of certain events set forth in the Equity Line of Credit. The Company and B. Riley may also agree to terminate the Equity Line of Credit by mutual written consent, provided that no termination of the Equity Line of Credit will be effective until the fifth trading day immediately following the settlement date related to any pending purchase that has not been fully settled in accordance with the Equity Line of Credit. Neither the Company nor B. Riley may assign or transfer their respective rights and obligations under the Equity Line of Credit or the Registration Rights Agreement.

As consideration for B. Riley's commitment to purchase shares of Common Stock at the Company's direction upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Equity Line of Credit, upon execution of the Equity Line of Credit in July 2022, the Company issued 0.6 million shares to B. Riley with a fair value of \$1.1 million at issuance which was recorded within other non-operating expenses, net on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and presented as equity line of credit expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. In addition, the Company reimbursed \$0.1 million of reasonable legal fees and disbursements of B. Riley's legal counsel in connection with the transactions contemplated by the Equity Line of Credit and the Registration Rights Agreement.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company issued 7.3 million shares under the Equity Line of Credit for a total sales price to B. Riley of \$12.8 million, consisting of (a) cash proceeds received of \$11.7 million and (b) \$1.1 million of proceeds due from B. Riley as of September 30, 2022 that was recorded within prepaid expenses and other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The total sales price of \$12.8 million for issuances during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 is net of \$0.3 million for the fixed 3.0% discount to the VWAP described above which was recorded within other non-operating expenses, net on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and presented as equity line of credit expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. As of September 30, 2022, 63.0 million shares of Common Stock were available to be issued under the Equity Line of Credit.

As discussed in Note 6, 25% of the net cash proceeds received for shares issued under the Equity Line of Credit is required to be applied by the Company to repay the outstanding principal amount of the Amended Bridge Notes. As of September 30, 2022, the Company owed \$2.9 million on the Amended Bridge Notes related to proceeds received under the Equity Line of Credit.

Warrant Exercises

In March 2020, the Company issued warrants to the Company's president and chief executive officer and a member of the board of directors to purchase up to 6.4 million shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.84 per share (as amended). In March 2022, a warrant holder exercised their warrant to purchase 3.2 million shares in a cashless exercise resulting in 2.9 million net shares issued to the warrant holder after withholding 0.3 million shares for the exercise price.

In March 2020, the Company issued warrants to service providers in exchange for services provided related to the issuance of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock. The warrants were for an aggregate of 0.2 million shares at an exercise price of \$4.27 per share.

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In February 2022, 0.2 million of the warrants were exercised in a cashless exercise resulting in 0.1 million net shares issued to the warrant holders.

Convertible Note Exercises

As discussed in Note 6, the Company issued \$514.8 million of Convertible Notes in 2021 along with issuing an additional \$31.0 million from issuance through September 30, 2022 as payment-in-kind interest on convertible notes outstanding. The Convertible Notes became convertible into common shares at the option of the holder at a conversion price equal to \$8.00 per share upon the closing of the Merger Agreement with XPDI in January 2022. During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, \$1.6 million of Convertible Notes were exercised resulting in 0.2 million shares issued to the holders of the Convertible Notes that were exercised.

SPAC Vesting Shares

1.7 million common shares are subject to vesting requirements, as described further in Note 1. These contingently issuable shares do not require future service in order to vest and do not result in stock-based compensation expense. The SPAC Vesting Shares are accounted for as an equity contract, and meet the criteria for equity classification. The Company has recorded the SPAC Vesting Shares within additional paid-in capital on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2022.

Vendor Settlement

In March 2022, the Company issued 1.6 million shares of the Company's common stock related to a vendor liability that had been assumed by the Company in July 2021 as part of the Blockcap acquisition. In addition, the vendor liability requires settlement in cash based on the difference between the weighted average of the closing price of the Company's common stock for each day there was a closing price during the thirty consecutive days immediately prior to the expiration of the lockup period (defined in the agreement as 180 days from the date from the closing of the XPDI merger) and the \$21.3 million contractual amount of the liability. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 we recorded \$0.1 million and \$9.5 million, respectively, within Other non-operating expenses, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations related to changes in the fair value of the vendor liability. As of September 30, 2022, the fair value of the liability of \$18.1 million was recorded within Accrued expenses and other on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Equity Incentive Plans

The Company has outstanding awards under the 2018 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "2018 Plan"). No new awards can be made under the 2018 Plan subsequent to the XPDI Merger, as described below. Awards that were granted under the 2018 Plan included incentive stock options (must meet all statutory requirements), non-qualified stock options and restricted stock units. Awards granted under the 2018 Plan were subject to a minimum vesting period of at least one year commencing from the date of grant. Additionally, options granted under the plan must expire within ten years of the grant date and were required to be granted with exercise prices of no less than the fair value of the common stock on the grant date, as determined by the Company's board of directors.

In July 2021, the Company acquired Blockcap. Under the terms of the Blockcap merger agreement, (i) each stock option granted, whether vested or unvested, and each award of restricted stock under the Blockcap, Inc. Equity Incentive Plan (the "Legacy Blockcap Plan") was assumed by the Company. In addition, the Radar Relay, Inc. Amended and Restated 2018 Equity Incentive Plan (the "RADAR Plan") provides for the grant of stock options, restricted stock awards, and other awards to eligible employees, non-employee directors and consultants. On June 4, 2021, prior to its acquisition by the Company, Blockcap entered into an agreement and plan of merger with RADAR for all the issued and outstanding equity interests of RADAR, which merger closed on July 1, 2021 (the "Blockcap/RADAR Merger"). The RADAR Plan was assumed by us upon the closing of the Blockcap/RADAR Merger and the Blockcap acquisition. No new awards may be made under the Legacy Blockcap Plan and the RADAR Plan (the "Blockcap Plans") subsequent to the closing of the Blockcap acquisition.

At the Special Meeting in connection with the XPDI Merger, the stockholders of XPDI approved the Core Scientific, Inc. 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2021 Plan"). Awards granted under the 2021 Plan may be incentive stock options (must meet all statutory requirements), non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and stock units, performance awards and other cash-based or stock-based awards. Awards granted under the 2021 Plan are subject to a minimum vesting period of at least one year commencing from the date of grant. Additionally, options granted under the plan must expire within ten years of the grant date and must be granted with exercise prices of no less than the fair value of the common stock on the grant date, as determined by the

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Company's board of directors. Following the consummation of the Merger, the Company expects that its board of directors will make grants of awards under the Incentive Plan to eligible participants. The maximum number of shares of the Company's common stock that may be issued under the 2021 Plan is 45.0 million shares, of which 30.1 million was available for issuance as of September 30, 2022.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation expense relates primarily to expense for restricted stock awards ("RSAs"), restricted stock units ("RSUs"), and stock options. As of September 30, 2022, we had unvested or unexercised stock-based awards outstanding representing approximately 81.0 million shares of our common stock, consisting of approximately 54.0 million RSAs and RSUs and options to purchase approximately 27.0 million shares of our common stock with a weighted average exercise price of \$8.9 and a weighted average expense amortization period of 3.3 years.

On June 8, 2022, the compensation committee (the "Compensation Committee") of the board of directors (the "Board") of the Company approved an amendment to the Company's award agreement for the RSUs outstanding under the 2018 Plan, to provide for the waiver and elimination of the requirement that the Company undergo a "change in control" or a "public offering" for full vesting of the previously outstanding time-vested award (the "RSU Amendment"). Although the mergers that the Company underwent did not satisfy the event-based vesting requirement, they significantly reduced the possibility of the requirement being met as contemplated under the 2018 Plan. The RSU Amendment was authorized and approved by the Board and the Compensation Committee as necessary, desirable, and in the best interest of the Company and its stockholders. As a result of the RSU Amendment, all outstanding RSUs under the 2018 Plan are subject only to time-based vesting, of which RSUs covering approximately 42 million shares of Common Stock were net settled, with approximately 15 million shares of Common Stock to be canceled and forfeited to satisfy tax withholding obligations in June 2022.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company granted 13.1 million and 27.1 million RSUs, respectively, to various employees and directors with a weighted-average grant date fair value (reflecting the RSU Amendment described above) of \$3.08 and \$2.93 per share, respectively.

Stock-based compensation expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 is included in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cost of revenue	\$ 4,366	\$ —	\$ 23,287	\$ —
Research and development	5,210	—	20,269	—
Sales and marketing	(720)	—	8,870	—
General and administrative ^{1,2}	20,897	28,288	114,122	31,012
Total stock-based compensation expense ^{1,2}	\$ 29,753	\$ 28,288	\$ 166,548	\$ 31,012

¹ Includes \$(0.1) million and \$0.6 million that was recorded as an adjustment to accrued expenses and other within total current liabilities during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively.

² Includes \$1.0 million of stock-based compensation that were provided in severance as part of restructuring charges incurred during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022.

As of September 30, 2022, total unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to unvested stock options was approximately \$97.8 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average time period of 3.2 years. As of September 30, 2022, the Company had approximately \$126.2 million of unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to RSAs and RSUs, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average time period of 3.3 years.

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13. INCOME TAXES

Current income tax expense represents the amount expected to be reported on the Company's income tax returns, and deferred tax expense or benefit represents the change in net deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities as measured by the enacted tax rates that will be in effect when these differences reverse. Valuation allowances are recorded as appropriate to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount considered likely to be realized.

The income tax expense (benefit) and effective income tax rate for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 10,642	\$ (815)	\$ 4,398	\$ (697)
Effective income tax rate	(2.5)%	4.7 %	(0.3)%	5.0 %

For the three months ended September 30, 2022, discrete tax expense of \$1.5 million is included in the \$10.6 million of income tax expense. The Company's estimated annual effective income tax rate without discrete items was 0.3%, compared to the US federal statutory rate of 21.0% due to state income tax of 0.6%, the fair value adjustment on debt instruments of (1.8)%, change in valuation allowance of (6.4)%, goodwill impairment of (12.2)%, non-deductible interest of (0.6)%, and other of (0.3)%. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, discrete tax expense of \$9.1 million is included in the \$4.4 million of income tax expense.

For the three months ended September 30, 2021, no discrete tax expense was included in the \$0.8 million of income tax benefit. The Company's estimated annual effective income tax rate without discrete items was 4.9%, compared to the US federal statutory rate of 21.0% due to state income tax of 5.1%, the change in valuation allowance of (31.6)%, non deductible interest of 5.6%, and fair value adjustments on debt instruments of 4.8%. For the nine months ended September 30, 2021, no discrete tax expense was included in the \$0.7 million of income tax benefit.

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14. NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS

Basic EPS is measured as the income or loss available to common stockholders divided by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS presents the dilutive effect on a per-share basis from the potential conversion of convertible securities or the exercise of options and/or warrants; the dilutive impacts of potentially convertible securities are calculated using the if-converted method; the potentially dilutive effect of options or warrants are computed using the treasury stock method. Securities that potentially have an anti-dilutive effect (i.e., those that increase income per share or decrease loss per share) are excluded from the diluted EPS calculation.

Upon the closing of the Merger Agreement with XPDI in January 2022, the Convertible Notes became convertible into common shares at the option of the holder at a conversion price equal to \$8.00 per share and also began to meet the definition of a participating security. On or after the closing of the Merger, dividend payments made to equity holders of the Company are also made ratably to holders of the Convertible Notes on an as-converted basis. As a result, the Convertible Notes meet the definition of participating securities based on their respective rights to receive dividends and they are treated as a separate class of securities in computing basic EPS using the two-class method. Under the two-class method, all earnings (distributed and undistributed) are allocated to common stock and participating securities. However, undistributed losses are not allocated to the Convertible Notes under the two-class method because holders of the Convertible Notes do not have a contractual obligation to share in the losses of the Company. Diluted EPS for the Convertible Notes is calculated under both the two-class and if-converted methods, and the more dilutive amount is reported.

Restricted stock awards assumed from Blockcap in July 2021 and the SPAC Vesting Shares issued as part of the XPDI Merger in January 2022 also have non-forfeitable rights to receive dividends, if declared, and meet the definition of participating securities. Because these instruments do not have a contractual obligation to share in the losses of the Company, undistributed losses are not allocated to them.

As discussed in Note 1, the shares and corresponding capital amounts and earnings per share available for common stockholders prior to the Merger with XPDI have been retroactively restated as shares reflecting the exchange ratio established in the Merger. As a result of the Merger, the Company has retrospectively adjusted the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding prior to January 19, 2022 by multiplying them by the exchange ratio of 1.6001528688 used to determine the number of shares of Class A common stock into which they converted.

The following table sets forth reconciliations of the numerators and denominators used to compute basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Net loss	\$ (434,792)	\$ (16,629)	\$ (1,711,471)	\$ (13,194)
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	354,195	236,951	318,169	184,790
Add: Dilutive share-based compensation awards	—	—	—	—
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	354,195	236,951	318,169	184,790
Net loss per share - basic	\$ (1.23)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (5.38)	\$ (0.07)
Net loss per share - diluted	\$ (1.23)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (5.38)	\$ (0.07)

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Potentially dilutive securities includes securities not included in the calculation of diluted net loss per share because to do so would be anti-dilutive and contingently issuable shares for which all necessary conditions for issuance had not been satisfied by the end of the period. Potentially dilutive securities are as follows (in common stock equivalent shares, in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Stock options	27,024	11,714	27,024	11,714
Preferred stock	—	10,826	—	10,826
Warrants	18,311	6,808	18,311	6,808
Restricted stock and restricted stock units	53,996	81,449	53,996	81,449
Convertible Notes	68,126	—	68,126	—
SPAC Vesting Shares	1,725	—	1,725	—
Total potentially dilutive securities	169,182	110,797	169,182	110,797

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15. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company has two operating segments: “Equipment Sales and Hosting” which consists primarily of its blockchain infrastructure and third-party hosting business and equipment sales to customers, and “Mining” consisting of digital asset mining for its own account. The blockchain hosting business generates revenue through the sale of consumption-based contracts for its hosting services which are recurring in nature. Equipment sales revenue is derived from its ability to leverage its partnership with leading equipment manufacturers to secure equipment in advance, which is then sold to its customers when they are unable to obtain them otherwise. The digital asset mining operation segment generates revenue from operating owned computer equipment as part of a pool of users that process transactions conducted on one or more blockchain networks. In exchange for these services, the Company receives digital assets.

The primary financial measures used by the chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) to evaluate performance and allocate resources are revenue and gross profit. The CODM does not evaluate performance or allocate resources based on segment asset or liability information; accordingly, the Company has not presented a measure of assets by segment. The segments’ accounting policies are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. The Company excludes certain operating expenses and other expense from the allocations to operating segments. The following table presents revenue and gross (loss) profit by reportable segment for the periods presented (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Equipment Sales and Hosting Segment				
Revenue:				
Hosting revenue	\$ 44,916	\$ 20,488	\$ 117,066	\$ 51,742
Equipment sales	37,161	35,533	78,660	113,435
Total revenue	\$ 82,077	\$ 56,021	\$ 195,726	\$ 165,177
Cost of revenue:				
Cost of hosting services	\$ 44,975	\$ 19,577	\$ 119,850	\$ 48,956
Cost of equipment sales	27,917	24,997	63,993	82,328
Total cost of revenue	\$ 72,892	\$ 44,574	\$ 183,843	\$ 131,284
Gross profit	\$ 9,185	\$ 11,447	\$ 11,883	\$ 33,893
Mining Segment				
Revenue:				
Digital asset mining income	\$ 80,495	\$ 57,118	\$ 323,337	\$ 77,511
Total revenue	\$ 80,495	\$ 57,118	\$ 323,337	\$ 77,511
Cost of revenue:				
Cost of digital asset mining	\$ 116,756	\$ 10,141	\$ 279,576	\$ 13,909
Total cost of revenue	116,756	10,141	279,576	13,909
Gross (loss) profit	\$ (36,261)	\$ 46,977	\$ 43,761	\$ 63,602
Consolidated				
Consolidated total revenue	\$ 162,572	\$ 113,139	\$ 519,063	\$ 242,688
Consolidated cost of revenue	\$ 189,648	\$ 54,715	\$ 463,419	\$ 145,193
Consolidated gross (loss) profit	\$ (27,076)	\$ 58,424	\$ 55,644	\$ 97,495

For the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$3.3 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, for the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment. For the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$61.1 million and \$4.6 million, respectively for the Mining segment.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$8.2 million and \$5.2 million, respectively, for the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$146.8 million and \$6.2 million, respectively for the Mining segment.

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Concentrations of Revenue and Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. Credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is concentrated with a small number of customers. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with major financial institutions, which management assesses to be of high credit quality, in order to limit the exposure to credit risk. As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, all of the Company's fixed assets were located in the United States. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, 95% and 99%, respectively, of the Company's revenue was generated in the United States. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, 50% and 62%, respectively, of the Company's total revenue was generated from digital asset mining of bitcoin, which is subject to extreme price volatility. As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, substantially all of our digital assets were held by two third-party digital asset services.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, one hosting and equipment customer accounted for 10% or more of the Company's total revenue. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, the concentration of hosting and equipment customers comprising 10% or more of the Company's total revenue and Equipment Sales and Hosting segment revenue was as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Percent of total revenue:		Percent of Equipment Sales and Hosting segment revenue:	
Customer				
A (related party)	23 %	8 %	46 %	16 %
B	N/A	24 %	19 %	48 %
C	N/A	N/A	N/A	11 %
	Percent of total revenue:		Percent of Equipment Sales and Hosting segment revenue:	
Customer				
A (related party)	16 %	N/A	42 %	N/A
B	N/A	23 %	20 %	34 %
C	N/A	14 %	N/A	21 %
Blockcap ¹	N/A	12 %	N/A	18 %

¹ Blockcap was a related party prior to July 30, 2021. Subsequent to the Blockcap acquisition on July 30, 2021, Blockcap became a consolidated subsidiary. Refer to Note 3 for further information on the Blockcap acquisition.

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A reconciliation of the reportable segment gross (loss) profit to loss before income taxes included in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Reportable segment gross (loss) profit	\$ (27,076)	\$ 58,424	\$ 55,644	\$ 97,495
Loss on legal settlement	—	(2,603)	—	(2,603)
Gain from sales of digital assets	11,036	391	25,007	405
Impairment of digital assets	(7,986)	(12,552)	(212,184)	(12,552)
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	(268,512)	—	(1,059,265)	—
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(59,259)	—	(59,259)	—
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	—	—	(13,057)	(17)
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	6,192	1,586	24,305	4,231
Sales and marketing	39	932	11,675	2,186
General and administrative	43,346	36,358	174,380	46,975
Total operating expenses	49,577	38,876	210,360	53,392
Operating (loss) income	(401,374)	4,784	(1,473,474)	29,336
Non-operating expenses, net:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	—	8,016
Interest expense, net	25,942	13,569	74,734	26,550
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	(4,123)	8,663	186,853	8,663
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(521)	—	(32,985)	—
Other non-operating expenses (income), net	1,478	(4)	4,997	(2)
Total non-operating expenses, net	22,776	22,228	233,599	43,227
Loss before income taxes	(424,150)	(17,444)	(1,707,073)	(13,891)
Income tax expense (benefit)	10,642	(815)	4,398	(697)
Net loss	\$ (434,792)	\$ (16,629)	\$ (1,711,471)	\$ (13,194)

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16. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into various transactions with related parties.

The Company has agreements to provide hosting services to various entities that are managed and invested in by individuals that are directors and executives of the Company. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recognized hosting revenue from the contracts with these entities of \$9.2 million and \$22.7 million, respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recognized hosting revenue from the contracts with these entities of \$2.9 million and \$13.9 million, respectively.

In addition, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the company recognized equipment sales revenue of \$29.7 million and \$67.3 million, respectively, from these entities. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the company recognized equipment sales revenue of \$11.7 million and \$29.1 million, respectively, from these same various entities. As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company had accounts receivable of \$0.9 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, from these entities.

The Company reimburses certain officers and directors of the Company for use of a personal aircraft for flights taken on Company business. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company incurred reimbursements of \$0.7 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company incurred reimbursements of \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2022, \$0.2 million was payable. A nominal amount was payable at December 31, 2021.

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17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Hosting contract terminations

Subsequent to September 30, 2022, the hosting contracts for three customers, (including two related-party customers) were terminated. The previously-hosted ASIC servers are expected to be removed from the Company's data center facilities and returned to the customers by the end of 2022. For all three customers in the aggregate, the Company recorded total hosting revenue for the three and nine month ended September 30, 2022 of \$7.3 million and \$16.3 million, respectively, of which \$5.1 million and \$11.7 million, respectively, was hosting revenue from related parties.

Equity line of credit transactions

Subsequent to September 30, 2022, the Company issued 6.0 million shares under the Equity Line of Credit for a total sales price to B. Riley of \$7.9 million. In addition, the Company received \$1.1 million of proceeds due from B. Riley that had been recorded within prepaid expenses and other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2022. As of the date of this report, 56.9 million shares of Common Stock were available to be issued under the Equity Line of Credit.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Unless the context otherwise requires, all references in this section to “we,” “us,” “our,” the “Company” or “Core Scientific” refer to Core Scientific Holding Co. and its subsidiaries prior to the consummation of the Business Combination (as defined below) and Core Scientific, Inc. (f/k/a Power & Digital Infrastructure Acquisition Corp.) and its subsidiaries after the consummation of the Business Combination. References to “XPDI” refer to the predecessor registrant prior to the consummation of the Business Combination. The following discussion and analysis provides information which we believe is relevant to an assessment and understanding of our results of operations and financial condition. This discussion and analysis should be read together with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes that are included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In addition to historical financial information, this discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. See the sections entitled “—Forward-Looking Statements” and Part II, Item 1A. “Risk Factors” elsewhere in this Report. Actual results and timing of selected events may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under Item 1A. “Risk Factors.”

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may constitute “forward-looking statements” for purposes of the federal securities laws. Our forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding our and our management team’s expectations, hopes, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. In addition, any statements that refer to projections, forecasts or other characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forward-looking statements. The words “anticipate,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intends,” “may,” “might,” “plan,” “possible,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “should,” “will,” “would” and similar expressions may identify forward-looking statements, but the absence of these words does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. Forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may include, for example, statements about our ability to:

- meet future liquidity requirements and comply with covenants in our indebtedness;
- effectively respond to general economic and business conditions, including the price of bitcoin;
- maintain the listing on, or to prevent the delisting of our securities from, Nasdaq or another national securities exchange;
- obtain additional capital, whether equity or debt, or exist or remain as a going concern;
- enhance future operating and financial results;
- successfully execute expansion plans;
- attract and retain employees, officers or directors;
- anticipate rapid changes in laws, regulations and technology;
- execute its business strategy, including enhancement of the profitability of services provided;
- realize the benefits expected from the acquisition of Blockcap, including any related synergies;
- anticipate the uncertainties inherent in the development of new business strategies;
- anticipate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including variant strains of COVID-19, and its effect on business and financial conditions;
- manage risks associated with operational changes in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the emergence of variant strains of COVID-19;
- increase brand awareness;
- upgrade and maintain effective business controls and information technology systems;
- acquire and protect intellectual property;
- comply with laws and regulations applicable to its business, including tax laws and laws and regulations related to data privacy and the protection of the environment;
- stay abreast of modified or new laws and regulations applicable to its business or withstand the impact of any new laws and regulations related to its industry;

- anticipate the impact of, and response to, new accounting standards;
- anticipate the significance and timing of contractual obligations;
- maintain key strategic relationships with partners and distributors;
- respond to uncertainties associated with product and service development and market acceptance;
- anticipate the impact of changes in U.S. federal income tax laws, including the impact on deferred tax assets; and
- successfully defend litigation, including matters in the Celsius chapter 11 proceedings.

These forward-looking statements are based on information available as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the documents we reference in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and current expectations, forecasts and assumptions, and involve a number of judgments, risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing our views as of any subsequent date, and we do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date they were made, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

You should read this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

In addition, statements that “we believe” and similar statements reflect our beliefs and opinions on the relevant subject. These statements are based upon information available to us as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and while we believe such information forms a reasonable basis for such statements, such information may be limited or incomplete, and such statements should not be read to indicate that we have conducted an exhaustive inquiry into, or review of, all potentially available relevant information. These statements are inherently uncertain, and investors are cautioned not to unduly rely upon these statements.

Overview

Core Scientific is a best-in-class large-scale operator of dedicated, purpose-built facilities for digital asset mining colocation services and a premier provider of blockchain infrastructure, software solutions and services. We mine digital assets for our own account and provide hosting colocation services for other large-scale miners. We are one of the largest blockchain infrastructure, hosting provider and digital asset mining companies in North America, with approximately 457MW of power as of December 31, 2021 and 606MW as of September 30, 2022. We mine Bitcoin, Ethereum and other digital assets for third-party hosting customers and for our own account at our six fully operational data centers in North Carolina (2), Georgia (2), North Dakota (1) and Kentucky (1). In addition, in October 2021, we announced the entry of an agreement with the City of Denton, Texas and an affiliate of Tenaska Energy, Inc. to develop our seventh facility, a blockchain data center in Denton, Texas, which became operational in February 2022 with an initial operating capacity approaching 22 MW and is expected to have 300MW of power when completed.

In July 2021 we completed the acquisition of Blockcap, Inc. (“Blockcap”), one of our largest hosting customers. Prior to its acquisition, Blockcap had retained the Company to host in the Company’s data centers Blockcap’s industrial scale digital asset mining operations. Blockcap’s primary historical business was the mining of digital asset coins and tokens, primarily Bitcoin and, to a lesser extent, Siacoin and Ethereum. At the time of its acquisition, Blockcap claimed to be the largest independent cryptocurrency mining operator in North America. While Blockcap did sell or exchange the digital assets it mined to fund its growth strategies or for general corporate purposes from time to time, it generally retained its digital assets as investments in anticipation of continued adoption of digital assets as a “store of value” and a more accessible and efficient medium of exchange than traditional fiat currencies. In addition to mining, holding and exchanging digital assets. The acquisition of Blockcap significantly expanded our self-mining operations and increased the number of miners we own.

Our hosting colocation business provides a full suite of services to digital asset mining customers. We provide deployment, monitoring, troubleshooting, optimization and maintenance of our customer’s digital asset mining equipment and provide necessary electrical power and repair and other infrastructure services necessary to operate, maintain and efficiently mine digital assets.

We operate in two segments: “mining” consisting of digital asset mining for our own account, and “hosting and equipment sales” consisting of our blockchain infrastructure and third-party hosting business, and associated sales of mining equipment to customers.

Our business strategy is to continue to grow our self-mining operations by significantly increasing the number of miners dedicated to producing digital assets for our own account, and to continue to develop and grow the infrastructure and facilities necessary to house our growing digital asset mining business and support our robust third-party hosting colocation business. We may also explore adjacent lines of businesses that leverage our mining expertise and bitcoin assets.

Our total revenue was \$162.6 million and \$113.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. We had an operating loss of \$401.4 million and operating income of \$4.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. We had a net loss of \$434.8 million and \$16.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Our Adjusted EBITDA was \$17.5 million and \$54.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “*Key Business Metrics and Non-GAAP Financial Measure*” below for our definition of, and additional information related to Adjusted EBITDA.

Our total revenue was \$519.1 million and \$242.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. We had an operating loss of \$1.47 billion and operating income of \$29.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. We had a net loss of \$1.71 billion and \$13.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Our Adjusted EBITDA was \$169.7 million and \$88.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Recent Developments*Updates on our Business and Liquidity Position*

Our operating performance and liquidity have been severely impacted by the prolonged decrease in the price of bitcoin, the increase in electricity costs, the increase in the global bitcoin network hash rate and an increase in additional operating costs related to these factors. As a result, management has been actively taking steps to decrease operating costs, eliminate and delay construction expenses, reduce and delay capital expenditures and increase hosting revenues. In addition, in October 2022 we determined not to make certain payments with respect to several of our debt facilities, equipment financing facilities and leases and other financings, including our two bridge promissory notes. As a result, the creditors under these debt facilities may exercise remedies following any applicable grace periods, including electing to accelerate the principal amount of such debt, suing us for nonpayment, increasing

interest rates to default rates, or taking action with respect to collateral, where applicable. We do not believe we were in default under any of our debt agreements as of September 30, 2022.

In light of the foregoing, we are in the process of exploring a number of potential strategic alternatives with respect to our capital structure, including hiring strategic advisers, raising additional capital or restructuring its existing capital structure. Specifically, we have engaged Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, as legal advisers, and PJT Partners LP, as financial advisers, to assist us in analyzing and evaluating potential strategic alternatives and initiatives to improve liquidity. We and our advisers have begun to engage in discussions with certain of its creditors regarding these initiatives. We expect these activities will continue and intensify. Among possible alternatives, we may explore liability management transactions, including exchanging its existing debt for equity or additional debt, which transactions may be dilutive to holders of our common stock. These discussions may not result in any agreement on commercially acceptable terms or at all. Furthermore, we may seek alternative sources of equity or debt financing, evaluate potential asset sales, and potentially could seek relief under the applicable bankruptcy or insolvency laws.

As of October 31, 2022, we held 62 bitcoins and approximately \$32.2 million in cash as compared to 1,051 bitcoins and approximately \$29.5 million in cash as of September 30, 2022.

It is very difficult to estimate our future liquidity requirements. We anticipate that existing cash resources will be depleted by the end of 2022 or sooner. Depending on our assumptions regarding the timing and ability to achieve more normalized levels of operating revenue, the estimates of amounts of required liquidity vary significantly. Similarly, it is very difficult to predict when or if bitcoin prices will recover or energy costs will abate.

Given the uncertainty regarding our financial condition, substantial doubt exists about our ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time. Refer to the discussion under *Liquidity and Capital Resources* and the discussion within Note 2 under *Basis for Presentation – Going Concern* for further information.

Celsius Bankruptcy

In July 2022, one of our largest customers, Celsius Mining LLC (“Celsius”), along with its parent company and certain affiliates, filed for voluntary relief under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. On September 28, 2022, Celsius filed a motion in the chapter 11 case alleging that the Company is violating the automatic stay with respect to the Master Services Agreement between Celsius and us (the “Celsius Agreement”). Celsius is also using its chapter 11 proceeding to withhold payment of certain charges billed to Celsius pursuant to the Celsius Agreement. We strongly disagree with the allegations made in the Celsius motion and the interpretation of the Celsius Agreement espoused therein and are vigorously defending our interests, including seeking resolution from the bankruptcy court and payment of any outstanding amounts owed under the Celsius Agreement (subject to applicable bankruptcy law in the Celsius chapter 11 case). The parties have agreed to stay the proceedings, including the evidentiary hearing scheduled for November 18, 2022. There can be no guarantee that the bankruptcy court will rule in our favor in a timely manner or that Celsius will honor the terms of the Celsius Agreement. An adverse ruling by the bankruptcy court that provides Celsius the benefits of our hosting services without Celsius fully paying the costs of such services would have a material effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. As of September 30, 2022, \$5.2 million was due from Celsius, for we had had fully reserved \$5.2 million as an allowance, that is presented within accounts receivable, net, of which \$1.6 million was outstanding in July 2022 at the time of bankruptcy petition. Celsius may take actions in its chapter 11 proceeding to terminate or renegotiate its agreements with us and/or seek to reduce our claims for services and damages to which we may be entitled. Our recovery on our claims will be subject to factors outside of our control.

B. Riley Equity Line of Credit

In July 2022, we entered into a common stock purchase agreement (the “Equity Line of Credit”) and a Registration Rights Agreement (the “Registration Rights Agreement”) with B. Riley Principal Capital II, LLC (“B. Riley”). Pursuant to the Equity Line of Credit, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the Equity Line of Credit, we will have the right to sell to B. Riley, up to \$100.0 million of shares of our common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the “Common Stock”), subject to certain limitations and conditions set forth in the Equity Line of Credit, from time to time during the term of the Equity Line of Credit. Sales of common stock pursuant to the Equity Line of Credit, and the timing of any sales, are solely at our option, and we are under no obligation to sell any securities to B. Riley under the Equity Line of Credit.

Under the applicable Nasdaq rules, in no event may the Company issue to B. Riley under the Equity Line of Credit more than 70.3 million shares of Common Stock, which number of shares is equal to approximately 19.99% of the shares of the Common Stock outstanding immediately prior to the execution of the Equity Line of Credit (the “Exchange Cap”), unless (i) we obtain stockholder approval to issue shares of Common Stock in excess of the Exchange Cap in accordance with applicable Nasdaq rules, or (ii) the average price per share paid by B. Riley for all of the shares of Common Stock that the Company directs B. Riley to purchase from us pursuant to the Equity Line of Credit, if any, equals or exceeds \$1.75 per share (representing the lower of the official closing price of the our Common Stock on Nasdaq on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the Equity Line of Credit and the average official closing price of our Common Stock on Nasdaq for the five consecutive trading days ending on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the Equity Line of Credit, as adjusted pursuant to applicable Nasdaq rules). Moreover, we may not issue or sell any shares of Common Stock to B. Riley under the Equity Line of Credit which, when aggregated with all other shares of Common Stock then beneficially owned by B. Riley and its affiliates (as calculated pursuant to Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and Rule 13d-3 thereunder), would result in B. Riley beneficially owning more than 4.99% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock.

The net proceeds to us from sales that we elect to make to B. Riley under the Equity Line of Credit, if any, will depend on the frequency and prices at which we sell shares of our Common Stock to B. Riley. We expect that any proceeds received by us from such sales to B. Riley will be used for general corporate purposes.

As consideration for B. Riley’s commitment to purchase shares of Common Stock at our direction upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Equity Line of Credit, upon execution of the Equity Line of Credit, we issued 0.6 million shares to B. Riley. In addition, we reimbursed \$0.1 million of reasonable legal fees and disbursements of B. Riley’s legal counsel in connection with the transactions contemplated by the Equity Line of Credit and the Registration Rights Agreement.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company issued 7.3 million shares under the Equity Line of Credit for a total sales price to B. Riley of \$12.8 million, consisting of (a) cash proceeds received of \$11.7 million and (b) \$1.1 million of proceeds due from B. Riley as of September 30, 2022 that was recorded within prepaid expenses and other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The total sales price of \$12.8 million for issuances during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 is net of \$0.3 million for the fixed 3.0% discount to the volume weighted average price (“VWAP”) of the Common Stock, calculated in accordance with the Equity Line of Credit, which was recorded within other non-operating expenses, net on the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of September 30, 2022, 63.0 million shares of Common Stock were available to be issued under the Equity Line of Credit.

As described below, 25% of the net cash proceeds received for shares issued under the Equity Line of Credit that is required to be applied by us to repay the outstanding principal amount of the Amended Bridge Notes. As of September 30, 2022, the Company owed \$2.9 million on the Amended Bridge Notes related to proceeds received under the Equity Line of Credit.

Subsequent to September 30, 2022, we issued 6.0 million shares under the Equity Line of Credit for a total sales price to B. Riley of \$7.9 million. In addition, we received \$1.1 million of proceeds due from B. Riley that had been recorded within prepaid expenses and other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2022. As of the date of this report, 56.9 million shares of Common Stock were available to be issued under the Equity Line of Credit.

Amended Bridge Notes

On August 1, 2022, we entered into two amended and restated bridge promissory notes, one in an aggregate principal amount of \$60 million with B. Riley Commercial Capital, LLC (“B. Riley Commercial Capital”) and one in an aggregate principal amount of \$15 million with an affiliate of B. Riley Commercial Capital (the “Amended Bridge Notes”). The Amended Bridge Notes amend the original notes having identical principal amounts to extend the maturity date from December 7, 2022 to June 1, 2023. The Amended Bridge Notes bear interest at a rate of 7% per annum and amortize collectively as follows:

<u>Payment Dates</u>		<u>Payment Amount</u>
August 1, 2022	\$	18,000,000
September 1, 2022	\$	4,875,000
October 1, 2022	\$	4,875,000
November 1, 2022	\$	4,875,000
December 1, 2022	\$	4,875,000
January 1, 2023	\$	6,250,000
February 1, 2023	\$	6,250,000
March 1, 2023	\$	6,250,000
April 1, 2023	\$	6,250,000
May 1, 2023	\$	6,250,000

The net proceeds of the notes were used by us for working capital and general corporate purposes.

The Amended Bridge Notes require the proceeds of (i) any equity issuances (other than issuances consummated for purposes of making tax payments in connection with the vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock units and equity line of credit under the Equity Line of Credit (“ELOC”) sales), (ii) any secured debt incurred on or after April 7, 2022 (other than purchase money debt) in excess of \$500 million and (iii) any ELOC sales in an amount equal to 25% of the net cash proceeds received from any such ELOC sale, in each case, to be applied by us to repay the outstanding principal amount of the Amended Bridge Notes.

MassMutual Amendments

In August 2022, the Company amended the Mass Mutual Barings loans to defer principal payments for a period of six months beginning with payments due in August 2022. The amendments result in no change to the term of the loans and the remaining principal will amortize over the remaining life of the loans beginning in February 2023. The amendments also require an additional amount of blockchain computing equipment to be provided as collateral. Interest expense on the amended loans has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 13.0%. In August 2022, the Company issued 0.3 million shares of Common Stock to Mass Mutual Barings as an amendment fee.

In August 2022, the Company amended the finance lease agreements with MassMutual Asset Finance LLC to defer lease payments for a period of six months beginning with payments due in August 2022. The amendments result in no change to the term of the finance leases and the remaining principal will amortize over the remaining life of the leases beginning in February 2023. The amendments also requires an additional amount blockchain computing equipment to be provided as collateral. The leases under the amended agreements bear interest at a rate of 13.0% per annum. Interest expense on the amended leases has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 12.5%. As a result of the lease modification, the lease liabilities decreased by \$7.7 million with a corresponding decrease to finance lease right-of assets of \$7.7 million.

Impairment Charges

During the three months ended September 30, 2022, falling digital asset prices, significantly higher energy prices, inflation and supply chain disruptions increased our electricity costs, delayed facility development and miner deployments and reduced our profitability. The costs of constructing, developing, operating and maintaining hosting facilities and growing our hosting operations also increased significantly, which have made it difficult for us to expand our business and reduced our operating profitability. Inflation and capital constraints have forced us and many companies like us to sell digital assets for cash that has contributed to large scale selling of digital assets and a decrease in the price of digital assets, including bitcoin. On June 30, 2022 and September 30, 2022, we identified a triggering event related to our assets and recorded a goodwill and other intangibles impairment charge of \$268.5 million and \$1.06 billion for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively. The falling prices of digital assets also resulted in an \$8.0 million and \$212.2 million impairment of digital assets being recorded for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively. In addition, the prolonged decrease in the price of bitcoin, the increase in electricity costs and the increase in the global bitcoin network hash rate during the period resulted in an impairment of property, plant and equipment of \$59.3 million for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. A continuation of these trends could result in further asset impairments in future periods.

RSU Amendment

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, we amended our outstanding restricted stock units (“RSUs”) to provide for the waiver and elimination of the additional vesting requirement that Core Scientific undergo a “change in control” or a “public offering” for full vesting of outstanding time-vested awards (the “RSU Amendment”). As a result of the RSU Amendment, outstanding RSUs that were time-vested were net settled and outstanding RSUs not vested are subject only to time-based vesting. Share-based compensation expense increased \$135.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021, primarily as a result of the RSU Amendment.

Hosting contract terminations

Subsequent to September 30, 2022, the hosting contracts for three customers, (including two related-party customers) were terminated. The previously-hosted ASIC servers are expected to be removed from our data center facilities and returned to the customers by the end of 2022. For all three customers in the aggregate, we recorded total hosting revenue for the three and nine month ended September 30, 2022 of \$7.3 million and \$16.3 million, respectively, of which \$5.1 million and \$11.7 million, respectively, was hosting revenue from related parties. We plan to replace the previously-hosted ASIC servers with our own self-mining equipment as the ASIC servers are removed and returned to the customers.

Our Business Model*Segments*

We have two operating segments: “Equipment Sales and Hosting” which consists primarily of our blockchain infrastructure and third-party hosting business and equipment sales to customers, and “Mining” consisting of digital asset mining for our own account. The blockchain hosting business generates revenue through the sale of consumption-based contracts for our hosting services which are recurring in nature. Equipment sales revenue is derived from our ability to leverage our partnerships with leading equipment manufacturers to secure equipment in advance, which is then sold to our customers when they are unable to obtain them otherwise. The digital asset mining operation segment generates revenue from operating owned computer equipment as part of a pool of users that process transactions conducted on one or more blockchain networks. In exchange for these services, we receive digital assets.

Mining Equipment

We own and host specialized computers (“miners”) configured for the purpose of validating transactions on multiple digital asset network blockchains (referred to as, “mining”), predominantly the Bitcoin network. Substantially all of the miners we own and host were manufactured by Bitmain and incorporate ASIC chips specialized to solve blocks on the bitcoin blockchains using the 256-bit secure hashing algorithm (“SHA-256”) in return for bitcoin digital asset rewards.

We have entered into and facilitated agreements with vendors to supply mining equipment for our and our users’ digital asset mining operations. We prepay a significant portion of the purchase price for these new miners as partially refundable deposits, with delivery expected to occur in monthly installments through the first quarter of 2023, and the remainder of the purchase price for these new miners is payable in installments, with payment due in advance of the scheduled delivery dates set forth in the applicable purchase agreement.

As of September 30, 2022, we had deployed approximately 232,000 bitcoin miners, which number consists of approximately 130,000 self-miners and approximately 102,000 hosted miners, which represented 13.0 exahash per second (“EH/s”) and 9.5 EH/s for self-miners and hosted miners, respectively. As of September 30, 2022, the remaining contractual purchase obligations on the bitcoin miners on order is approximately \$49.9 million, substantially all of which are expected to be settled within one year. We expect a significant portion of our commitments for bitcoin miners as of September 30, 2022 to be reduced through price reductions and coupons. We allocate in advance our mining equipment orders between our self-mining operations and our hosting operations conducted on behalf of customers based on our estimates of where such equipment can most profitably and efficiently be used and in accordance with contractual arrangements with our customers.

The table below summarizes the total number of self- and hosted miners in operation as of September 30, 2022 (miners in thousands).

Mining Equipment	Bitcoin Miners in Operation as of September 30, 2022	
	Hash rate (EH/s)	Number of Miners
Self-miners	13.0	130.0
Hosted miners	9.5	102.0
Total mining equipment	22.5	232.0

Summary of Digital Asset Activity

Activity related to our digital asset balances for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Digital assets, beginning of period	\$ 234,298	\$ 63
Digital asset mining revenue	323,337	77,511
Blockcap acquisition	—	77,560
Proceeds from sales of digital assets and other	(350,795)	(26,754)
Gain from sales of digital assets	25,007	405
Impairment of digital assets	(212,184)	(12,552)
Digital assets, end of period	\$ 19,663	\$ 116,233

Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has had and continues to have an adverse impact on our business and operations, particularly as a result of preventive and precautionary measures that we, other businesses, and governments are taking.

On March 27, 2020, President Trump signed into law the “Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (“CARES”) Act.” The CARES Act, among other things, includes provisions relating to refundable payroll tax credits, deferment of employer side social security payments, net operating loss carryback periods, alternative minimum tax credit refunds, modifications to the net interest deduction limitations, increased limitations on qualified charitable contributions, and technical corrections to tax depreciation methods for qualified improvement property.

It also allocated funds for the U.S. Small Business Administration’s (“SBA”) Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”) loans that are forgivable in certain situations to promote continued employment, as well as Economic Injury Disaster Loans to provide liquidity to small businesses harmed by COVID-19. In April 2020, we received a loan of \$2.2 million from the PPP through the SBA. The loan was unsecured and bore interest at a rate per annum of 1% and monthly payments of principal were to begin in July 2021. The loan was due in full in April 2022, however in July 2021, we repaid the loan in full.

We are unable to predict the full impact that the COVID-19 pandemic, including variant strains of COVID-19, will have on our future results of operations, liquidity and financial condition due to numerous uncertainties, including the duration of the pandemic and the actions that may be taken by government authorities across the United States. However, COVID-19, including variant strains of COVID-19, is not expected to result in any significant changes in costs going forward. We will continue to monitor the performance of our business and assess the impacts of COVID-19 and the emergence of new variant strains of COVID-19, including potential constraints on the supply of new miners.

The Merger and Public Company Costs

On July 20, 2021, we entered into the merger agreement with XPDI and the Merger Sub (the “Merger Agreement”). XPDI’s stockholders approved the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement (collectively, the “Business Combination”) at a special meeting of stockholders held on January 19, 2022 (the “Special Meeting”). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, and subject to the terms and conditions set forth therein, XPDI acquired Core Scientific through a series of transactions, including (x) Merger Sub merging with and into Core Scientific (the “First Merger”), with Core Scientific surviving the First Merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of XPDI, and (y) following the closing of the First Merger, Core Scientific merging with and into XPDI (the “Second

Merger”), with XPDI surviving the Second Merger. In connection with the closing of the Business Combination, we changed our name from Power & Digital Infrastructure Acquisition Corp. to Core Scientific, Inc. As a result of the merger, among other things, each outstanding share of Legacy Core Scientific common stock was cancelled in exchange for the right to receive 1.6001528688 of a share of our common stock.

The Merger provided gross proceeds of approximately \$221.6 million from the XPDI trust account, resulting in approximately \$195.0 million in net cash proceeds to Core Scientific, after the payment of transaction expenses. As a result of the Merger, former Core Scientific stockholders own 90.7%, former XPDI public stockholders own 6.7% and XPDI’s sponsor owns 2.6% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock, respectively, of the Company, excluding the impact of unvested restricted stock units and options. The proceeds from the Merger were used to fund mining equipment purchases and infrastructure build-out as the Company expands its leadership position.

The merger is accounted for as a reverse recapitalization and XPDI is treated as the “acquired” company for financial reporting purposes. Legacy Core Scientific has been deemed the predecessor and Core, the post-combination company, is the successor Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) registrant, meaning that Legacy Core Scientific’s financial statements for periods prior to the consummation of the merger are disclosed in Core’s periodic reports.

As a consequence of the merger, we and XPDI collectively incurred an aggregate of \$39.0 million in professional fees associated with legal services, M&A advisor fees, financial advice, due diligence, and other deal-related costs. These transaction costs will be allocated to all instruments assumed or issued in the merger on a relative fair value basis as of the date of the merger. Transaction costs allocated to equity-classified instruments were recognized as an adjustment to additional paid-in capital within total stockholders’ equity while transaction costs allocated to liability-classified instruments that are subsequently measured at fair value through earnings were expensed in the first quarter of 2022.

Core Scientific is registered with the SEC and listed on Nasdaq as of January 19, 2022, which requires us to hire additional personnel and implement procedures and processes to address public company regulatory requirements and customary practices. We expect to incur additional annual expenses as a public company for, among other things, internal controls compliance and public company reporting obligations, directors’ and officers’ liability insurance, director fees and additional internal and external accounting and legal and administrative resources, including increased audit and legal fees.

Key Business Metrics and Non-GAAP Financial Measure

In addition to our financial results, we use the following business metrics and non-GAAP financial measures to evaluate our business, measure our performance, identify trends affecting our business, and make strategic decisions. For a definition of these key business metrics, see the sections titled “Hash Rate” and “Adjusted EBITDA” below.

	September 30,	
	2022	2021
Self-Mining Hash rate (Exahash per second)	13.00	2.64

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Adjusted EBITDA (in millions)	\$ 17.5	\$ 54.7	\$ 169.7	\$ 88.0

Hash Rate

We operate mining hardware that performs computational operations in support of the blockchain measured in “hash rate” or “hashes per second.” A “hash” is the computation run by mining hardware in support of the blockchain; therefore, a miner’s “hash rate” refers to the rate at which the hardware is capable of performing such computations. Our hash rate represents the hash rate of our miners as a proportion of the total Bitcoin network hash rate and drives the number of digital asset rewards that will be earned by our fleet. We calculate and report our hash rate in exahash per second (“EH/s”). One exahash equals one quintillion hashes per second.

We measure the hash rate produced by our mining fleet through our management software, Minder™, which consolidates the reported hash rate from each miner. The method by which we measure our hash rate may differ from how other operators present a such measure.

Our self-mining hash rate was 13.00 EH/s and 2.64 EH/s as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, representing a 392% increase year over year.

Our combined self-mining and customer and related party hosting hash rate grew 216%, to 22.50 EH/s as of September 30, 2022 from 7.12 EH/s as of September 30, 2021.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure defined as our net income or (loss), adjusted to eliminate the effect of (i) interest income, interest expense, and other income (expense), net; (ii) provision for income taxes; (iii) depreciation and amortization; (iv) stock-based compensation expense; (v) gain on sale of intangible assets; (vi) restructuring charges; and (vii) certain additional non-cash or non-recurring items, that do not reflect our ongoing business operations. For additional information, including the reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA, please refer to the table below. We believe Adjusted EBITDA is an important measure because it allows management, investors, and our board of directors to evaluate and compare our operating results, including our return on capital and operating efficiencies, from period-to-period by making the adjustments described above. In addition, it provides useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating our results of operations, as well as provides a useful measure for period-to-period comparisons of our business, as it removes the effect of net interest expense, taxes, certain non-cash items, variable charges, and timing differences. Moreover, we have included Adjusted EBITDA in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q because it is a key measurement used by our management internally to make operating decisions, including those related to operating expenses, evaluate performance, and perform strategic and financial planning.

The above items are excluded from our Adjusted EBITDA measure because these items are non-cash in nature, or because the amount and timing of these items is unpredictable, not driven by core results of operations and renders comparisons with prior periods and competitors less meaningful. However, you should be aware that when evaluating Adjusted EBITDA, we may incur future expenses similar to those excluded when calculating this measure. Our presentation of this measure should not be construed as an inference that its future results will be unaffected by unusual or non-recurring items. Further, this non-GAAP financial measure should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”). We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on GAAP results and using Adjusted EBITDA on a supplemental basis. Our computation of Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures computed by other companies because not all companies calculate this measure in the same fashion. You should review the reconciliation of net loss to Adjusted EBITDA below and not rely on any single financial measure to evaluate our business.

The following table presents a reconciliation of net loss to Adjusted EBITDA for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Adjusted EBITDA				
Net loss	\$ (434,792)	\$ (16,629)	\$ (1,711,471)	\$ (13,194)
Adjustments:				
Interest expense, net	25,942	13,569	74,734	26,550
Income tax expense (benefit)	10,642	(815)	4,398	(697)
Depreciation and amortization	64,570	6,895	156,544	12,886
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	—	8,016
Stock-based compensation expense ¹	29,753	28,288	166,548	31,012
Loss on legal settlement	—	2,603	—	2,603
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(521)	—	(32,985)	—
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	(4,123)	8,663	186,853	8,663
Gain from sales of digital assets	(11,036)	(391)	(25,007)	(405)
Impairment of digital assets	7,986	12,552	212,184	12,552
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	268,512	—	1,059,265	—
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	59,259	—	59,259	—
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	—	—	13,057	17
Gain on sale of intangible assets	—	—	(5,904)	—
Cash restructuring charges	(125)	—	1,320	—
Fair value adjustment on acquired vendor liability	68	—	9,498	—
Equity line of credit expenses	1,431	—	1,431	—
Non-cash and other items	(21)	—	(27)	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 17,545	\$ 54,735	\$ 169,697	\$ 88,003

¹ Includes \$1.0 million of stock-based compensation that was provided in severance as part of restructuring charges incurred during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

Our revenue consists primarily of returns from our hosting operations, including the sales of mining equipment to be hosted in our data centers, and proceeds related to digital currency transaction processing (digital asset mining revenue) fees.

- **Hosting revenue from customers and related parties.** Hosting revenue from customers and related parties is based on consumption-based contracts with our customers and related parties. Most contracts are renewable, and our customers are generally billed on a fixed and recurring basis each month for the duration of their contracts, which vary from one to three years in length.
- **Equipment sales to customers and related parties.** Revenue from equipment sales to customers and related parties is derived from our ability to leverage our partnerships with leading equipment manufacturers to secure equipment in advance, which is then sold to our customers and related parties. Our equipment sales are typically in connection with a hosting contract.
- **Digital asset mining revenue.** We operate a digital asset mining operation using specialized computers equipped with application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) chips (known as “miners”) to solve complex cryptographic algorithms in support of the Bitcoin blockchain (in a process known as “solving a block”) in exchange for digital asset rewards (primarily bitcoin). The Company participates in “mining pools” organized by “mining pool operators” in which we share our mining power (known as “hash rate”) with the hash rate generated by other miners participating in the pool to earn digital asset rewards. The mining pool operator provides a service that coordinates the computing power of the independent mining enterprises participating in the mining pool. Fees are paid to the mining pool operator to cover the costs of maintaining the pool. The pool uses software that coordinates the pool members’ mining power, identifies new block rewards, records how much hash rate each participant contributes to the pool, and assigns digital asset rewards earned by the pool among its participants in proportion to the hash rate each participant contributed to the pool in connection with solving a block. Revenue from digital asset mining are impacted by volatility in bitcoin prices, as well as increases in the Bitcoin blockchain’s network hash rate resulting from the growth in the overall quantity and quality of miners working to solve blocks on the Bitcoin blockchain and the difficulty index associated with the secure hashing algorithm employed in solving the blocks. The diagram below provides a simple illustration of the calculation of our annual digital asset mining revenue.



¹ Amount represents the average number of blocks mined per year, e.g., blocks are mined on average every 10 minutes, or 144 per day, 52,560 per year

Cost of revenue

The Company’s cost of hosting services and cost of digital asset mining primarily consist of electricity costs, salaries, stock-based compensation, depreciation of property, plant and equipment used to perform hosting services and mining operations and other related costs. Cost of equipment sales includes costs of mining computer equipment sold to customers.

Loss on legal settlement

Loss on legal settlement represents a settlement loss on amounts paid to a former customer.

Gain from sales of digital assets

Gain from sales of digital assets consists of gain on sales of digital assets and impairment charges for digital assets at the lower of cost or fair value.

Impairment of digital assets

We initially recognize digital assets that are received as digital asset mining revenue based on the fair value of the digital assets. Digital assets that are purchased in an exchange of one digital asset for another digital asset are recognized at the fair value of the asset received.

These assets are adjusted to fair value only when an impairment is recognized, or the underlying asset is held for sale. Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, which is measured using the quoted price of the digital asset at the time its fair value is being measured, which is on a daily basis. To the extent that an impairment loss is recognized, the loss establishes the new cost basis of the digital asset.

Impairment losses are recognized in the period in which the impairment is identified. The impaired digital assets are written down to their fair value at the time of impairment and this new cost basis will not be adjusted upward for any subsequent increase in fair value. See Note 2 under “Digital Assets” in our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 on Form 8-K/A, which was filed with the SEC on March 31, 2022, for further information.

Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles

The Company does not amortize goodwill, but tests it for impairment annually as of October 31, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable. The Company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair values of the reporting units are less than their carrying amounts as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. If management determines that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than the reporting unit’s carrying amount, or management chooses not to perform a qualitative assessment, then the quantitative goodwill impairment test will be performed. The quantitative test compares the fair value of the reporting unit with the reporting unit’s carrying amount. If the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value is recognized as an impairment loss, and the resulting measurement of goodwill becomes its new cost basis. The Company’s reporting units are the same as its reportable and operating segments.

The Company tests intangible assets subject to amortization whenever events or changes in circumstances have occurred that may affect the recoverability or the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets. Intangible assets may be impaired when the estimated future undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset. If that comparison indicates that the intangible asset’s carrying value may not be recoverable, the impairment is measured based on the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated fair value of the intangible asset. This evaluation is performed at the lowest level for which separately identifiable cash flows exist. Intangible assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or estimated fair value less costs to sell.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Company tests property, plant and equipment for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances have occurred that may affect the recoverability or the estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment may be impaired when the estimated future undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset. If that comparison indicates that the asset’s carrying value may not be recoverable, the impairment is measured based on the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated fair value of the asset. This evaluation is performed at the lowest level for which separately identifiable cash flows exist.

Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment

Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment are measured as the differences between the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment exchanged or disposed of and fair value of the consideration received upon exchange or disposal. The fair value of noncash consideration received in an exchange of property, plant and equipment is determined as of contract inception.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses consist of research and development, sales and marketing, and general and administrative expenses. Each is outlined in more detail below.

- **Research and development.** We invest in research and development to build capabilities to extend our blockchain platform management and software solutions, in order to manage our mining fleet more efficiently, expand within existing accounts, and to gain new customers by offering differentiated blockchain hosting services. Research and development costs include compensation and benefits, stock-based compensation, other personnel related costs and professional fees.
- **Sales and marketing.** Sales and marketing expenses consist of marketing expenses, trade shows and events, professional fees, compensation and benefits, stock-based compensation and other personnel related costs.
- **General and administrative.** General and administrative expenses include compensation and benefits expenses for employees, who are not part of the research and development and sales and marketing organization, professional fees, and other personnel related expenses. Also included is stock-based compensation, insurance, amortization of intangibles, asset impairments, franchise taxes, and bank fees.

Non-operating expenses, net

Non-operating expenses, net includes loss on debt extinguishment, interest expense, net, fair value adjustment on convertible notes, fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities and other non-operating expenses (income), net.

Income tax expense (benefit)

Income tax expense (benefit) consists of U.S. federal, state and local income taxes, if any. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, our income tax expense was \$10.6 million and \$4.4 million, respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, our income tax benefit was \$0.8 million and \$0.7 million, respectively. We evaluate our ability to recognize our deferred tax assets quarterly by considering all positive and negative evidence available as proscribed by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) under its general principles of Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 740, *Income Taxes*.

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

The following table sets forth our selected Consolidated Statements of Operations for each of the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
Revenue:	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Hosting revenue from customers	\$ 35,731	\$ 17,585	\$ 18,146	103 %
Hosting revenue from related parties	9,185	2,903	6,282	216 %
Equipment sales to customers	7,468	23,879	(16,411)	(69)%
Equipment sales to related parties	29,693	11,654	18,039	155 %
Digital asset mining revenue	80,495	57,118	23,377	41 %
Total revenue	162,572	113,139	49,433	44 %
Cost of revenue:				
Cost of hosting services	44,975	19,577	25,398	130 %
Cost of equipment sales	27,917	24,997	2,920	12 %
Cost of digital asset mining	116,756	10,141	106,615	NM
Total cost of revenue	189,648	54,715	134,933	247 %
Gross (loss) profit	(27,076)	58,424	(85,500)	NM
Loss on legal settlement	—	(2,603)	2,603	NM
Gain from sales of digital assets	11,036	391	10,645	NM
Impairment of digital assets	(7,986)	(12,552)	4,566	NM
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	(268,512)	—	(268,512)	NM
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(59,259)	—	(59,259)	NM
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	6,192	1,586	4,606	290 %
Sales and marketing	39	932	(893)	NM
General and administrative	43,346	36,358	6,988	19 %
Total operating expenses	49,577	38,876	10,701	28 %
Operating (loss) income	(401,374)	4,784	(406,158)	NM
Non-operating expenses, net:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	—	NM
Interest expense, net	25,942	13,569	12,373	91 %
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	(4,123)	8,663	(12,786)	NM
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(521)	—	(521)	NM
Other non-operating expenses (income), net	1,478	(4)	1,482	NM
Total non-operating expenses, net	22,776	22,228	548	2 %
Loss before income taxes	(424,150)	(17,444)	(406,706)	NM
Income tax expense (benefit)	10,642	(815)	11,457	NM
Net loss	<u>\$ (434,792)</u>	<u>\$ (16,629)</u>	<u>\$ (418,163)</u>	NM

NM - Not Meaningful

Revenue

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
Revenue:	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Hosting revenue from customers	\$ 35,731	\$ 17,585	\$ 18,146	103 %
Hosting revenue from related parties	9,185	2,903	6,282	216 %
Equipment sales to customers	7,468	23,879	(16,411)	(69)%
Equipment sales to related parties	29,693	11,654	18,039	155 %
Digital asset mining revenue	80,495	57,118	23,377	41 %
Total revenue	\$ 162,572	\$ 113,139	\$ 49,433	44 %
Percentage of total revenue:				
Hosting revenue from customers	22 %	16 %		
Hosting revenue from related parties	6 %	3 %		
Equipment sales to customers	5 %	21 %		
Equipment sales to related parties	18 %	10 %		
Digital asset mining revenue	50 %	50 %		
Total revenue	100 %	100 %		

Total revenue increased by \$49.4 million to \$162.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 from \$113.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021 as a result of the factors described below.

Total hosting revenue from customers increased by \$18.1 million or 103%, to \$35.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 from \$17.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021. The increase in hosting revenue from customers was driven primarily by the onboarding of new clients and improvements in hosting price for the three months ended September 30, 2022.

Total hosting revenue from related parties increased by \$6.3 million or 216%, to \$9.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 from \$2.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021. The increase in related party hosting contracts was primarily driven by the onboarding of new related party hosting contracts for miners deployed during the three months ended September 30, 2022.

Equipment sales to customers decreased by \$16.4 million to \$7.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 from \$23.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021. The decrease in equipment sales to customers was primarily driven by more of our hosting customers purchasing mining equipment directly from manufacturers for deployments in our data centers during the three months ended September 30, 2022 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2021.

Equipment sales to related parties increased by \$18.0 million or 155%, to \$29.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 from \$11.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021. The increase in equipment sales to related parties was primarily driven by the timing of deployments of mining equipment during the three months ended September 30, 2022 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2021.

Digital asset mining revenue increased by \$23.4 million to \$80.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 from \$57.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021. The increase in mining revenue was driven primarily by an increase in our self-mining hash rate, partially offset by the decrease in the price of bitcoin and an increase in the global bitcoin network hash rate. Our self-mining hash rate increased to 13.00 EH/s for the three months ended September 30, 2022 from 2.64 EH/s for the three months ended September 30, 2021. The total number of bitcoins awarded for the three months ended September 30, 2022 was 3,768 compared to 1,139 for the three months ended September 30, 2021. The average price of bitcoin for the three months ended September 30, 2022 was \$21,324 as compared to \$46,507 for the three months ended September 30, 2021, a decrease of 54%.

Cost of revenue

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Cost of revenue	\$ 189,648	\$ 54,715	\$ 134,933	247 %
Gross (loss) profit	(27,076)	58,424	(85,500)	NM
Gross margin	(17)%	52 %		

Cost of revenue increased by \$134.9 million or 247%, to \$189.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 from \$54.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021. As a percentage of total revenue, cost of revenue totaled 117% and 48% for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The increase in cost of revenue was primarily attributable to higher power consumption costs of \$62.3 million driven by an increase in the number of self-mining and hosted miners operating in our fleet and an increase in power rates, increased depreciation expense of \$58.3 million driven by an increase in the number of self-mining units deployed, higher personnel and facilities operating costs driven by the opening and expansion of our data centers of \$11.4 million, which includes increased payroll and benefit costs for personnel of \$2.4 million and increased stock-based compensation of \$4.4 million, primarily reflecting the RSU Amendment described above, and higher equipment sales costs of \$2.9 million.

Loss on legal settlement

The Company recognized a loss on legal settlement of \$2.6 million during the three months ended September 30, 2021 related to a settlement with a former customer.

Gain from sales of digital assets

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Gain from sales of digital assets	\$ 11,036	\$ 391	\$ 10,645	NM
Percentage of total revenue	7 %	0 %		

Gain from sales of digital assets increased by \$10.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 from a gain of \$0.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021. Gains are recorded when realized upon sale(s). In determining the gain to be recognized upon sale, we calculate the difference between the sales price and carrying value of the digital assets sold immediately prior to sale. For the three months ended September 30, 2022, the carrying value of our digital assets sold was \$93.5 million and the sales price was \$104.5 million. Current and future proceeds from sales of digital assets are primarily used for funding our operations and investing in capital expenditures.

Impairment of digital assets

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Impairment of digital assets	\$ (7,986)	\$ (12,552)	\$ 4,566	NM
Percentage of total revenue	(5)%	(11)%		

Impairment of digital assets decreased by \$4.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022. Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, which is measured using the quoted price of the digital currency asset at the time its fair value is being measured, which is on a daily basis. We perform an analysis each quarter to identify whether events or changes in circumstances, principally decreases in the quoted prices on active exchanges, indicate that it is more likely than not that our digital assets are impaired. In determining if an impairment has occurred, we consider the market price of one unit of digital asset quoted on the active exchange since acquiring the digital asset, which is measured once a day at 00:00 Coordinated Universal Time (“UTC”). If the then current carrying value of a digital asset exceeds the fair value so determined, an impairment loss has occurred with respect to those digital assets in the amount equal to the difference between their carrying value and the price determined. The carrying value of our digital assets amounted to \$19.7 million and \$234.3 million as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	\$ (268,512)	\$ —	\$ (268,512)	NM

Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles increased by \$268.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022. We identified a triggering event as of September 30, 2022 due to declines in the market price of bitcoin, the market price of our common stock and our market capitalization and, as such, we performed the quantitative test to compare the fair value to the carrying amount for each reporting unit. We concluded the carrying amount of the Mining reporting unit and Equipment Sales and Hosting reporting unit exceeded each reporting unit’s fair value and, as such, recorded an impairment of goodwill of \$207.8 million in our Mining reporting unit and \$58.2 million in our Equipment Sales and Hosting reporting unit. See Note 4—Goodwill to our unaudited consolidated financial statements for further information.

In addition, in the third quarter of 2022, we determined that \$2.5 million of software intangible assets that were previously acquired from Stax Digital LLC would no longer be used as a result of current and planned software upgrades. Consequently, we recorded an impairment of other intangible assets of \$2.5 million for three months ended September 30, 2022 which is presented within impairment of goodwill and other intangibles on the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	\$ (59,259)	\$ —	\$ (59,259)	NM

Impairment of property, plant and equipment increased by \$59.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022. During the three months ended September 30, 2022, our operating performance and liquidity continued to be severely impacted by the prolonged decrease in the price of bitcoin, the increase in electricity costs, the increase in the global bitcoin network hash rate and an increase in additional operating costs related to these factors. Additionally, primary and secondary market prices ASIC miners of the type used by us in our business operations have decreased significantly from previous levels, including those acquired earlier in 2022. Accordingly, we evaluated whether the estimated future undiscounted cash flows from the operation of our data center facilities sites would recover the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment located at the sites and used in site operations, including our deployed mining equipment. Based on this evaluation, we determined that the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment at the Cedarvale, TX facility site may no longer be fully recoverable by the cash flows of the site. We measured the amount of impairment at the Cedarvale, TX facility site as the difference between the carrying amount of the site asset group of \$119.8 million and the estimated fair value of the site asset group of \$60.5 million, resulting in an impairment of the facility site's property, plant and equipment of \$59.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022. See the discussion of long-lived asset impairments in Note 2 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements for further information.

Subsequent to September 30, 2022, we relocated its approximately 7,600 self-miners from Cedarvale, TX to other of our data center facilities. There were no hosting customer miners at Cedarvale, TX as of September 30, 2022. After removing our self-miners from the data center facility, we ceased current operations and further development on the data center facility, for the time being. We are currently considering alternative paths forward at the location but have not concluded on a plan. An estimate of additional impacts to the financial statements of the decision to pause activity at the site, beyond the impairment discussed above, cannot be made by us at this time.

Operating Expenses**Research and development**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Research and development	\$ 6,192	\$ 1,586	\$ 4,606	290 %
Percentage of total revenue	4 %	1 %		

Research and development expenses increased by \$4.6 million or 290%, to \$6.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 from \$1.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021. The increase was primarily driven by higher stock-based compensation of \$5.2 million, primarily reflecting the RSU Amendment described above.

Sales and marketing

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Sales and marketing	\$ 39	\$ 932	\$ (893)	NM
Percentage of total revenue	— %	1 %		

Sales and marketing expenses decreased by \$0.9 million to \$39.0 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2022 from \$0.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021. The decrease was primarily driven by lower stock-based compensation of \$0.7 million, primarily reflecting the RSU Amendment described above.

General and administrative

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
General and administrative	\$ 43,346	\$ 36,358	\$ 6,988	19 %
Percentage of total revenue	27 %	32 %		

General and administrative expenses increased by \$7.0 million to \$43.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 from \$36.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021. The increase of \$7.0 million was primarily driven by \$5.9 million of higher bad debt expense, \$3.7 million of higher professional fees, primarily related to investments made to support public company readiness, \$2.9 million of higher business insurance and \$1.2 million of higher payroll and benefit costs for personnel, primarily offset by \$7.4 million of lower stock-based compensation, reflecting the accelerated vesting of stock-based compensation awards upon the closing of the Blockcap acquisition during the three months ended September 30, 2021.

Non-operating expenses, net

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Non-operating expenses, net:				
Interest expense, net	25,942	13,569	12,373	91 %
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	(4,123)	8,663	(12,786)	NM
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(521)	—	(521)	NM
Other non-operating expenses (income), net	1,478	(4)	1,482	NM
Total non-operating expenses, net	\$ 22,776	\$ 22,228	\$ 548	2 %

Total non-operating expenses, net increased by \$0.5 million, to \$22.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 from \$22.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021. The increase in non-operating expenses, net of \$0.5 million was due to \$12.4 million of higher interest expense, net and \$1.5 million of higher other non-operating expenses, net (which included \$1.4 million of equity line of credit expenses that were recorded during the three months ended September 30, 2022), partially offset by \$13.3 million of lower net expenses from fair value adjustments of the convertible notes (excluding interest expense and changes in instrument-specific credit risk) and derivative warrant liabilities. The decrease in the fair value of the convertible notes and derivative warrant liabilities was primarily driven by the decrease in the market price of our common stock during the three months ended September 30, 2022. See Note 8—Fair Value Measurements in our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information.

Income tax expense (benefit)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 10,642	\$ (815)	\$ 11,457	NM
Percentage of total revenue	7 %	(1)%		

Income tax expense (benefit) consists of U.S. federal, state and local income taxes. For the three months ended September 30, 2022, our income tax expense was \$10.6 million. For the three months ended September 30, 2021, our income tax benefit was \$0.8 million. We evaluate our ability to recognize our deferred tax assets quarterly by considering all positive and negative evidence available as proscribed by the FASB under its general principles of ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. See Note 13—Income Taxes in our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information.

Segment Total Revenue and Gross (Loss) Profit

The following table presents total revenue and gross (loss) profit by reportable segment for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Equipment Sales and Hosting Segment				
Revenue:				
Hosting revenue	\$ 44,916	\$ 20,488	\$ 24,428	119 %
Equipment sales	37,161	35,533	1,628	5 %
Total revenue	82,077	56,021	26,056	47 %
Cost of revenue:				
Cost of hosting services	44,975	19,577	25,398	130 %
Cost of equipment sales	27,917	24,997	2,920	12 %
Total cost of revenue	\$ 72,892	\$ 44,574	\$ 28,318	64 %
Gross profit	\$ 9,185	\$ 11,447	\$ (2,262)	NM
Hosting Margin	11 %	20 %		
Mining Segment				
Digital asset mining revenue	\$ 80,495	\$ 57,118	\$ 23,377	41 %
Total revenue	80,495	57,118	23,377	41 %
Cost of revenue	116,756	10,141	106,615	NM
Gross (loss) profit	\$ (36,261)	\$ 46,977	\$ (83,238)	NM
Mining Margin	(45)%	82 %		
Consolidated				
Consolidated total revenue	\$ 162,572	\$ 113,139	\$ 49,433	44 %
Consolidated cost of revenue	\$ 189,648	\$ 54,715	\$ 134,933	247 %
Consolidated gross (loss) profit	\$ (27,076)	\$ 58,424	\$ (85,500)	(146)%

For the three months ended September 30, 2022, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$3.3 million for the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment and \$61.1 million for the Mining segment. For the three months ended September 30, 2021, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$1.5 million for the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment and \$4.6 million for the Mining segment.

For the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, the top three customers accounted for approximately 74% and 75%, respectively, of the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment total revenue.

For the three months ended September 30, 2022, gross profit in the Equipment Sales and Hosting Segment decreased \$2.3 million compared to the three months ended September 30, 2021 reflecting gross profit for the Equipment Sales and Hosting Segment as a percentage of the segment's total revenue (the "Hosting Margin") of 11% for the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to a Hosting Margin of 20% for the three months ended September 30, 2021. The decrease in the Hosting Margin for the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2021 was primarily due to lower margins on equipment sales, an increase in stock-based compensation expense and higher power rates, partially offset by a decrease in payroll and benefits as a percentage of revenue in the Equipment Sales and Hosting Segment and improvements in hosting prices.

For the three months ended September 30, 2022, gross profit in the Mining Segment decreased \$83.2 million compared to the three months ended September 30, 2021 primarily due to lower gross profit (loss) for the Mining Segment as a percentage of the segment's total revenue (the "Mining Margin") of (45)% for the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to 82% for the three months ended September 30, 2021. The decrease in the Mining Margin for the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2021 was primarily due to an increase in power rates, an increase in depreciation as a percentage of segment revenues, which reflected higher costs of self-mining units more recently deployed, an increase in stock-based compensation expense as a percentage of revenues, and a 54% decrease in average price per bitcoin mined. The decrease in the Mining Margin was partially offset by an increase in our self-mining hash rate, which was 13.00 EH/s at September 30, 2022 compared to 2.64 EH/s at September 30, 2021

A reconciliation of the reportable segment gross (loss) profit to loss before income taxes included in our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Reportable segment gross (loss) profit	\$ (27,076)	\$ 58,424	\$ (85,500)	(146)%
Loss on legal settlement	—	(2,603)	2,603	NM
Gain from sales of digital assets	11,036	391	10,645	NM
Impairment of digital assets	(7,986)	(12,552)	4,566	NM
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	(268,512)	—	(268,512)	NM
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(59,259)	—	(59,259)	NM
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	6,192	1,586	4,606	290 %
Sales and marketing	39	932	(893)	NM
General and administrative	43,346	36,358	6,988	19 %
Total operating expenses	49,577	38,876	10,701	28 %
Operating (loss) income	(401,374)	4,784	(406,158)	NM
Non-operating expenses, net:				
Interest expense, net	25,942	13,569	12,373	91 %
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(521)	—	(521)	NM
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	(4,123)	8,663	(12,786)	NM
Other non-operating expenses (income), net	1,478	(4)	1,482	NM
Total non-operating expenses, net	22,776	22,228	548	2 %
Loss before income taxes	\$ (424,150)	\$ (17,444)	\$ (406,706)	NM

Results of Operations for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

The following table sets forth our selected Consolidated Statements of Operations for each of the periods indicated.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
Revenue:	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Hosting revenue from customers	\$ 94,407	\$ 37,836	\$ 56,571	150 %
Hosting revenue from related parties	22,659	13,906	8,753	63 %
Equipment sales to customers	11,391	84,378	(72,987)	(87)%
Equipment sales to related parties	67,269	29,057	38,212	132 %
Digital asset mining revenue	323,337	77,511	245,826	317 %
Total revenue	519,063	242,688	276,375	114 %
Cost of revenue:				
Cost of hosting services	119,850	48,956	70,894	145 %
Cost of equipment sales	63,993	82,328	(18,335)	(22)%
Cost of digital asset mining	279,576	13,909	265,667	NM
Total cost of revenue	463,419	145,193	318,226	219 %
Gross profit	55,644	97,495	(41,851)	NM
Loss on legal settlement	—	(2,603)	2,603	NM
Gain from sales of digital assets	25,007	405	24,602	NM
Impairment of digital assets	(212,184)	(12,552)	(199,632)	NM
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	(1,059,265)	—	(1,059,265)	NM
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(59,259)	—	(59,259)	NM
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	(13,057)	(17)	(13,040)	NM
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	24,305	4,231	20,074	474 %
Sales and marketing	11,675	2,186	9,489	434 %
General and administrative	174,380	46,975	127,405	271 %
Total operating expenses	210,360	53,392	156,968	294 %
Operating (loss) income	(1,473,474)	29,336	(1,502,810)	NM
Non-operating expenses, net:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	8,016	(8,016)	(100)%
Interest expense, net	74,734	26,550	48,184	181 %
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	186,853	8,663	178,190	NM
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(32,985)	—	(32,985)	NM
Other non-operating expenses (income), net	4,997	(2)	4,999	NM
Total non-operating expenses, net	233,599	43,227	190,372	440 %
Loss before income taxes	(1,707,073)	(13,891)	(1,693,182)	NM
Income tax expense (benefit)	4,398	(697)	5,095	NM
Net loss	\$ (1,711,471)	\$ (13,194)	\$ (1,698,277)	NM

NM - Not Meaningful

Revenue

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
Revenue:	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Hosting revenue from customers	\$ 94,407	\$ 37,836	\$ 56,571	150 %
Hosting revenue from related parties	22,659	13,906	8,753	63 %
Equipment sales to customers	11,391	84,378	(72,987)	(87)%
Equipment sales to related parties	67,269	29,057	38,212	132 %
Digital asset mining revenue	323,337	77,511	245,826	317 %
Total revenue	<u>\$ 519,063</u>	<u>\$ 242,688</u>	<u>\$ 276,375</u>	114 %
Percentage of total revenue:				
Hosting revenue from customers	18 %	16 %		
Hosting revenue from related parties	4 %	6 %		
Equipment sales to customers	2 %	35 %		
Equipment sales to related parties	13 %	12 %		
Digital asset mining revenue	62 %	32 %		
Total revenue	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>		

Total revenue increased by \$276.4 million to \$519.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from \$242.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021 as a result of the factors described below.

Total hosting revenue from customers increased by \$56.6 million or 150%, to \$94.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from \$37.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The increase in hosting revenue from customers was primarily driven by the onboarding of new clients and improvements in hosting prices for the nine months ended September 30, 2022.

Total hosting revenue from related parties increased by \$8.8 million or 63%, to \$22.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from \$13.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The increase in related party hosting contracts was primarily driven by the onboarding of new related party hosting contracts for miners deployed during the nine months ended September 30, 2022.

Equipment sales to customers decreased by \$73.0 million to \$11.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from \$84.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The decrease in equipment sales to customers was primarily driven by more of our hosting customers purchasing mining equipment directly from manufacturers for deployments in our data centers during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021.

Equipment sales to related parties increased by \$38.2 million or 132%, to \$67.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from \$29.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The increase in equipment sales to related parties was primarily driven by the timing of deployments of mining equipment during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021.

Digital asset mining revenue increased by \$245.8 million to \$323.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from \$77.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The year over year increase in mining revenue was driven primarily by an increase in our self-mining hash rate, partially offset by the decrease in the price of bitcoin and an increase in the global bitcoin network hash rate. Our self-mining hash rate increased by 392%, to 13.0 EH/s for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from 2.64 EH/s for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The total number of bitcoins awarded for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 was 10,335 compared to 1,525 for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The average price of bitcoin for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 was \$36,876 as compared to \$44,591 for the nine months ended September 30, 2021, a decrease of 17%.

Cost of revenue

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Cost of revenue	\$ 463,419	\$ 145,193	\$ 318,226	219 %
Gross profit	55,644	97,495	(41,851)	NM
Gross margin	11 %	40 %		

Cost of revenue increased by \$318.2 million or 219%, to \$463.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from \$145.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. As a percentage of total revenue, cost of revenue totaled 89% and 60% for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The increase in cost of revenue was primarily attributable to increased depreciation expense of \$143.6 million driven by an increase in the number of self-mining units deployed, higher power consumption costs of \$145.9 million driven by an increase in the number of self-mining and hosted miners operating in our fleet and an increase in power rates, higher personnel and facilities operating costs driven by the opening and expansion of our data centers of \$47.1 million, which includes increased payroll and benefit costs for personnel of \$9.1 million and increased stock-based compensation of \$23.3 million, primarily reflecting the RSU Amendment described above, partially offset by lower equipment sales costs of \$18.4 million.

Loss on legal settlement

The Company recognized a loss on legal settlement of \$2.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2021 related to a settlement with a former customer.

Gain from sales of digital assets

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Gain from sales of digital assets	\$ 25,007	\$ 405	\$ 24,602	NM
Percentage of total revenue	5 %	0 %		

Gain from sales of digital assets increased by \$24.6 million to \$25.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from a gain of \$0.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. Gains are recorded when realized upon sale(s). In determining the gain to be recognized upon sale, we calculate the difference between the sales price and carrying value of the digital assets sold immediately prior to sale. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the carrying value of our digital assets sold was \$325.8 million and the sales price was \$350.8 million.

Impairment of digital assets

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Impairment of digital assets	\$ (212,184)	\$ (12,552)	\$ (199,632)	NM
Percentage of total revenue	(41)%	(5)%		

Impairment of digital assets increased by \$199.6 million to \$212.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from \$12.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, which is measured using the quoted price of the digital currency asset at the time its fair value is being measured, which is on a daily

basis. We perform an analysis each quarter to identify whether events or changes in circumstances, principally decreases in the quoted prices on active exchanges, indicate that it is more likely than not that our digital assets are impaired. In determining if an impairment has occurred, we consider the market price of one unit of digital asset quoted on the active exchange since acquiring the digital asset, which is measured once a day at 00:00 Coordinated Universal Time (“UTC”). If the then current carrying value of a digital asset exceeds the fair value so determined, an impairment loss has occurred with respect to those digital assets in the amount equal to the difference between their carrying value and the price determined. The carrying value of our digital assets amounted to \$19.7 million and \$234.3 million as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	\$ (1,059,265)	\$ —	\$ (1,059,265)	NM

Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles increased by \$1.06 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021. We identified a triggering event as of June 30, 2022 and September 30, 2022 due to declines in the market price of bitcoin, the market price of our common stock and our market capitalization and, as such, we performed the quantitative test to compare the fair value to the carrying amount for each reporting unit. We concluded the carrying amount of the Mining reporting unit and Equipment Sales and Hosting reporting unit exceeded each reporting unit’s fair value and, as such, recorded an impairment of goodwill of \$996.5 million in our Mining reporting unit and \$58.2 million in our Equipment Sales and Hosting reporting unit. See Note 4—Goodwill to our unaudited consolidated financial statements for further information.

In addition, as a result of exiting Blockchain Technologies during the second quarter of 2022, \$2.0 million of intangible assets will cease to be used. Additionally, in the third quarter of 2022, the Company determined that \$2.5 million of software intangible assets that were previously acquired from Stax Digital LLC would no longer be used as a result of current and planned software upgrades. Consequently, the Company recorded an impairment of other intangible assets of \$4.5 million for nine months ended September 30, 2022 which is presented within impairment of goodwill and other intangibles on the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	\$ (59,259)	\$ —	\$ (59,259)	NM

Impairment of property, plant and equipment increased by \$59.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021. During the three months ended September 30, 2022, our operating performance and liquidity continued to be severely impacted by the prolonged decrease in the price of bitcoin, the increase in electricity costs, the increase in the global bitcoin network hash rate and an increase in additional operating costs related to these factors. Additionally, primary and secondary market prices ASIC miners of the type used by us in our business operations have decreased significantly from previous levels, including those acquired earlier in 2022. Accordingly, we evaluated whether the estimated future undiscounted cash flows from the operation of our data center facilities sites would recover the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment located at the sites and used in site operations, including our deployed mining equipment. Based on this evaluation, we determined that the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment at the Cedarvale, TX facility site may no longer be fully recoverable by the cash flows of the site. We measured the amount of impairment at the Cedarvale, TX facility site as the difference between the carrying amount of the site asset group of \$119.8 million and the estimated fair value of the site asset group of \$60.5 million, resulting in an impairment of the facility site’s property, plant and equipment of \$59.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022. See the discussion of long-lived asset impairments in Note 2 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements for further information.

Subsequent to September 30, 2022, we relocated its approximately 7,600 self-miners from Cedarvale, TX to other of our data center facilities. There were no hosting customer miners at Cedarvale, TX as of September 30, 2022. After removing our self-miners from the data center facility, we ceased current operations and further development on the data center facility, for the time being. We are currently considering alternative paths forward at the location but have not concluded on a plan. An estimate of additional impacts to the financial statements of the decision to pause activity at the site, beyond the impairment discussed above, cannot be made by us at this time.

Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ (13,057)	\$ (17)	\$ (13,040)	NM
Percentage of total revenue	(3)%	— %		

Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment increased by \$13.0 million to \$13.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from a nominal loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The increase was due to a noncash exchange of mining equipment. See nonrecurring fair value measurements in Note 8 for more information.

Operating Expenses

Research and development

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Research and development	\$ 24,305	\$ 4,231	\$ 20,074	474 %
Percentage of total revenue	5 %	2 %		

Research and development expenses increased by \$20.1 million or 474%, to \$24.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from \$4.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The increase was primarily driven by higher stock-based compensation of \$20.3 million, primarily reflecting the RSU Amendment described above, primarily offset by lower personnel and related expenses of \$0.2 million and a decrease in professional fees of \$0.2 million.

Sales and marketing

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Sales and marketing	\$ 11,675	\$ 2,186	\$ 9,489	434 %
Percentage of total revenue	2 %	1 %		

Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$9.5 million or 434%, to \$11.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from \$2.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The increase was primarily driven by higher stock-based compensation of \$8.9 million, primarily reflecting the RSU Amendment described above.

General and administrative

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
General and administrative	\$ 174,380	\$ 46,975	\$ 127,405	271 %
Percentage of total revenue	34 %	19 %		

General and administrative expenses increased by \$127.4 million to \$174.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from \$47.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The increase of \$127.4 million was primarily driven by \$83.1 million higher stock-based compensation driven by the impact of the Blockcap acquisition and the RSU Amendment described above, \$16.1 million of higher professional fees, primarily related to investments made to support public company readiness, \$8.2 million of higher business insurance, \$6.8 million of higher payroll and benefit costs for personnel and \$5.9 million of higher bad debt expense.

Non-operating expenses, net

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Non-operating expenses, net:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	\$ —	\$ 8,016	\$ (8,016)	(100)%
Interest expense, net	74,734	26,550	48,184	181 %
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	186,853	8,663	178,190	NM
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(32,985)	—	(32,985)	NM
Other non-operating expenses (income), net	4,997	(2)	4,999	NM
Total non-operating expenses, net	\$ 233,599	\$ 43,227	\$ 190,372	440 %

Total non-operating expenses, net increased by \$190.4 million, to \$233.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from \$43.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The increase in non-operating expenses, net of \$190.4 million was primarily driven by an increase in the fair value of the convertible notes (excluding interest expense and changes in instrument-specific credit risk) and corresponding loss of \$178.2 million and higher interest expense, net of \$48.2 million, partially offset by a decrease in the fair value of the derivative warrant liabilities and corresponding gain of \$33.0 million. The increase in the fair value of the convertible notes was primarily driven by the elimination of the negotiation discount described below, partially offset by a decrease in the market value of our common stock during the nine months ended September 30, 2022. See Note 8—Fair Value Measurements in our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information.

As discussed in Note 8, the fair value of our convertible notes as of December 31, 2021 included the effect of a negotiation discount, which is a calibration adjustment that reflects the illiquidity of the instruments and Core Scientific's negotiating position. Since the transaction was an orderly transaction, we deemed that the fair value equaled the transaction price at initial recognition. However, the closing of the merger of XPDI (which represents the occurrence of a qualified financing event as defined by the terms of the notes) in January 2022 resulted in the elimination of the negotiation discount along with other changes in fair value, which resulted in a significant increase in the fair value of the convertible notes (excluding interest expense and changes in instrument-specific credit risk) of \$186.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022.

Income tax expense (benefit)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 4,398	\$ (697)	\$ 5,095	NM
Percentage of total revenue	1 %	0 %		

Income tax expense (benefit) consists of U.S. federal, state and local income taxes. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, our income tax expense was \$4.4 million. For the nine months ended September 30, 2021, our income tax benefit was \$0.7 million. We evaluate our ability to recognize our deferred tax assets quarterly by considering all positive and negative evidence available as proscribed by the FASB under its general principles of ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. See Note 13—Income Taxes in our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information.

Segment Total Revenue and Gross Profit

The following table presents total revenue and gross profit by reportable segment for the periods presented:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
Equipment Sales and Hosting Segment	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Revenue:				
Hosting revenue	\$ 117,066	\$ 51,742	\$ 65,324	126 %
Equipment sales	78,660	113,435	(34,775)	(31)%
Total revenue	195,726	165,177	30,549	18 %
Cost of revenue:				
Cost of hosting services	119,850	48,956	70,894	145 %
Cost of equipment sales	63,993	82,328	(18,335)	(22)%
Total cost of revenue	\$ 183,843	\$ 131,284	\$ 52,559	40 %
Gross profit	\$ 11,883	\$ 33,893	\$ (22,010)	(65)%
Hosting Margin	6 %	21 %		
Mining Segment				
Digital asset mining revenue	\$ 323,337	\$ 77,511	\$ 245,826	317 %
Total revenue	323,337	77,511	245,826	317 %
Cost of revenue	279,576	13,909	265,667	NM
Gross profit	\$ 43,761	\$ 63,602	\$ (19,841)	NM
Mining Margin	14 %	82 %		
Consolidated				
Consolidated total revenue	\$ 519,063	\$ 242,688	\$ 276,375	114 %
Consolidated cost of revenue	\$ 463,419	\$ 145,193	\$ 318,226	219 %
Consolidated gross profit	\$ 55,644	\$ 97,495	\$ (41,851)	NM

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$8.2 million for the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment and \$146.8 million for the Mining segment. For the nine months ended September 30, 2021, cost of revenue included depreciation expense of \$5.2 million for the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment and \$6.2 million for the Mining segment.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, the top three customers accounted for approximately 70% and 73%, respectively, of the Equipment Sales and Hosting segment total revenue.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, gross profit in the Equipment Sales and Hosting Segment decreased \$22.0 million compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021, reflecting a Hosting Margin of 6% for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to 21% for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The decrease in Hosting Margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021 was primarily due to lower margins on equipment sales, an increase in stock-based compensation expense, which primarily reflected the RSU Amendment, and higher power costs.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, gross profit in the Mining Segment decreased \$19.8 million compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021 due to a lower Mining Margin of 14% for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to 82% for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The decrease in the Mining Margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021 was primarily due to an increase in power rates, an increase in depreciation as a percentage of segment revenues, which reflected higher costs of self-mining units more recently deployed, an increase in stock-based compensation expense as a percentage of revenues, which primarily reflected the RSU Amendment, and a 17% decrease in average price per bitcoin mined. The decrease in the Mining Margin was partially offset by an increase in our self-mining hash rate, which was 13.00 EH/s at September 30, 2022 compared to 2.64 EH/s at September 30, 2021.

A reconciliation of the reportable segment gross profit to loss before income taxes included in our consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Period over Period Change	
	2022	2021	Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Reportable segment gross profit	\$ 55,644	\$ 97,495	\$ (41,851)	NM
Loss on legal settlement	—	(2,603)	2,603	NM
Gain from sales of digital assets	25,007	405	24,602	NM
Impairment of digital assets	(212,184)	(12,552)	(199,632)	NM
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	(1,059,265)	—	(1,059,265)	NM
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(59,259)	—	(59,259)	NM
Losses on exchange or disposal of property, plant and equipment	(13,057)	(17)	(13,040)	NM
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	24,305	4,231	20,074	474 %
Sales and marketing	11,675	2,186	9,489	434 %
General and administrative	174,380	46,975	127,405	271 %
Total operating expenses	210,360	53,392	156,968	294 %
Operating (loss) income	(1,473,474)	29,336	(1,502,810)	NM
Non-operating expenses, net:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	8,016	(8,016)	(100)%
Interest expense, net	74,734	26,550	48,184	181 %
Fair value adjustment on derivative warrant liabilities	(32,985)	—	(32,985)	NM
Fair value adjustment on convertible notes	186,853	8,663	178,190	NM
Other non-operating expenses (income), net	4,997	(2)	4,999	NM
Total non-operating expenses, net	233,599	43,227	190,372	440 %
Loss before income taxes	\$ (1,707,073)	\$ (13,891)	\$ (1,693,182)	NM

Liquidity and Capital Resources**Sources of liquidity**

To date, we have financed our operations primarily through sales of equity securities, debt issuances, equipment financing arrangements and cash generated from operations, including sales of self-mined bitcoin and other digital assets. The Company anticipates that existing cash resources will be depleted by the end of 2022 or sooner. We determined in October 2022 not to make certain payments with respect to several of our debt facilities, equipment financing facilities and leases and other financings, including its two bridge promissory notes. As a result, the creditors under these debt facilities may exercise remedies following any applicable grace periods, including electing to accelerate the principal amount of such debt, suing us for nonpayment, increasing interest rates to default rates, or taking action with respect to collateral, where applicable. We do not believe we were in default under any of our debt agreements as of September 30, 2022.

As a result, we are in the process of exploring a number of potential strategic alternatives with respect to our capital structure, including hiring strategic advisers, raising additional capital or restructuring its existing capital structure. Specifically, we have engaged Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, as legal advisers, and PJT Partners LP, as financial advisers, to assist the Company in analyzing and evaluating potential strategic alternatives and initiatives to improve liquidity. Us and our advisers have begun to engage in discussions with certain of its creditors regarding these initiatives. We expect these activities will continue and intensify. Among possible alternatives, we may explore liability management transactions, including exchanging its existing debt for equity or additional debt, which transactions may be dilutive to holders of our common stock. These discussions may not result in any agreement on commercially acceptable terms or at all. Furthermore, we may seek alternative sources of equity or debt financing, evaluate potential asset sales, and potentially could seek relief under the applicable bankruptcy or insolvency laws. In the event of a bankruptcy proceeding or insolvency, or restructuring of our capital structure, holders of our common stock could suffer a total loss of their investment.

Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, cash requirements and cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	Period over Period Change	
			Dollar	Percentage
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,546	\$ 117,871	\$ (88,325)	NM
Restricted cash	8,098	13,807	(5,709)	(41)%
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 37,644	\$ 131,678	\$ (94,034)	NM

As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, restricted cash of \$8.1 million and \$13.8 million, respectively, consisted of cash held in escrow to pay for construction and development activities.

The following table summarizes our cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash flows for the periods indicated.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021
	(in thousands)	
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash – beg. of period	\$ 131,678	\$ 8,721
Net cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities	89,201	(166,474)
Investing activities	(451,301)	(115,524)
Financing activities	268,066	433,284
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash - end of period	\$ 37,644	\$ 160,007

Our principal uses of cash in recent periods have been funding our operations and investing in capital expenditures.

Operating Activities

Changes in net cash from operating activities results primarily from cash received from hosting customers and equipment sales and payments for power fees and equipment purchases. Other drivers of the changes in net cash from operating activities include research and development costs, sales and marketing costs and general and administrative expenses (including personnel expenses and fees for professional services) and interest payments on debt.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$89.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to net cash used in operating activities of \$166.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021 was primarily due to changes in working capital, which increased cash from operating activities by \$421.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021, primarily driven by a \$347.8 million decrease in deposits for equipment sales to customers and a \$298.5 million decrease in digital assets, partially offset by a \$284.3 million decrease in deferred revenue from related parties. Offsetting the increase in net cash provided due to changes in working capital was a decrease in net income, excluding non-cash adjustments, of \$165.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021, primarily driven by a \$120.3 million decrease in cash inflows on gross profit, a \$38.8 million increase in cash outflows from operating expenses and a \$26.2 million increase in cash outflows for interest payments on debt, partially offset by cash proceeds from sales of digital assets in excess of their carrying value of \$24.6 million.

Investing Activities

Our net cash used in investing activities consists of purchases of property, plant and equipment and acquisitions of intangible assets, net of proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment. Net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 was \$451.3 million and \$115.5 million, respectively, driven primarily by \$243.8 million and \$116.1 million, respectively, used for the purchase of property, plant and equipment primarily related to the development of hosting facilities and the acquisition of equipment used for generating digital asset mining revenue. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, \$217.7 million was used for deposits for self-mining equipment.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities consists of proceeds from stock issuances, issuances of debt, net of issuance costs and principal payments on debt, including notes payable and finance leases.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, net cash provided by financing activities was \$268.1 million, primarily related to \$210.5 million of proceeds from the issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs (including \$195.0 million in net cash proceeds received from the Merger with XPDI after payment of transaction expenses, \$11.7 million in cash proceeds received for shares issued under the Equity Line of Credit, and \$3.8 million in cash proceeds received for employee stock option exercises) and \$216.2 million from the issuance of debt, driven by equipment financing arrangements. Offsetting this increase to net cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 was \$99.0 million of principal payments on debt, \$31.6 million for the repurchase of common shares to pay employee withholding taxes and \$28.1 million of principal repayments of finance leases.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2021, net cash provided by financing activities was \$433.3 million, primarily related to \$475.3 million from the issuance of debt, including the issuance of \$420.9 million of convertible notes, \$10.0 million received in January 2021 from a stockholder for the purchase of Bitcoin mining equipment, the issuance of a \$9.0 million tranche of senior secured notes (net of issuance costs) in February 2021, and \$3.8 million, \$13.4 million, \$25.6 million and \$1.0 million of additional loans under a master equipment finance agreement issued in March 2021, May 2021, July 2021 and August 2021, respectively. Offsetting this increase to net cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2021 was \$42.5 million of principal payments on debt.

Operating and capital expenditure requirements

Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors including our revenue growth rate, the timing and extent of spending to support further sales and marketing and research and development efforts and the timing and extent of additional capital expenditures to invest in the expansion of existing facilities as well as new facilities. It is very difficult to estimate our future liquidity requirements. The Company anticipates that existing cash resources will be depleted by the end of 2022 or sooner. Depending on the Company's assumptions regarding the timing and ability to achieve more normalized levels of operating revenue, the estimates of amounts of required liquidity vary significantly. Similarly, it is very difficult to predict when or if bitcoin prices will recover or energy costs will abate. Given the uncertainty regarding the Company's financial condition, substantial doubt exists about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

In the future, we may enter into arrangements to acquire or invest in complementary businesses, services and technologies, including intellectual property rights. We may be required to seek additional equity or debt financing. If additional financing is required from outside sources, we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us or at all. If we are unable to raise additional capital when desired, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be materially and adversely affected.

Commitments and Contractual Obligations

For a discussion of Commitments and Contractual Obligations, refer to Note 10—Commitments and Contingencies to our unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Other Events***Indebtedness***

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness, which requires significant interest payments. As of September 30, 2022, we and our subsidiaries had debt with a carrying value of \$1.05 billion, consisting of notes payable with a carrying value of \$977.6 million and finance lease liabilities with a carrying value of \$73.0 million. Our substantial level of indebtedness and the current constraints on our liquidity could have important consequences, including the following:

- we must use a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to pay interest and principal on our indebtedness, which reduces or will reduce funds available to us for other purposes such as working capital, capital expenditures, other general corporate purposes and potential acquisitions;
- our ability to refinance such indebtedness or to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or general corporate purposes may be impaired;
- our leverage may be greater than that of some of our competitors, which may put us at a competitive disadvantage and reduce our flexibility in responding to current and changing industry and financial market conditions;
- there are significant constraints on our ability to generate liquidity through incurring additional debt; and
- we may be more vulnerable to economic downturn and adverse developments in our business.

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, subject to the restrictions contained in the agreements governing our indebtedness. To the extent new indebtedness is added to our debt levels, including as a result of satisfying interest payment obligations on certain of our indebtedness with payments-in-kind, the related risks that we now face could intensify. If we are unable to comply with our covenants under our indebtedness, our liquidity may be further adversely affected.

Our ability to meet our expenses, to remain in compliance with our covenants under our debt instruments and to make future principal and interest payments in respect of our debt depends on, among other factors, our operating performance, competitive developments and financial market conditions, all of which are significantly affected by financial, business, economic and other factors. We are not able to control many of these factors. Given current industry and economic conditions, our cash flow may not be sufficient to allow us to pay principal and interest on our debt and meet our other obligations.

For example, in late October 2022, in October 2022 we determined not to make certain payments with respect to several of our debt facilities, equipment financing facilities and leases and other financings, including our two bridge promissory notes. As a result, the creditors under these debt facilities may exercise remedies following any applicable grace periods, including electing to accelerate the principal amount of such debt, suing us for nonpayment, increasing interest rates to default rates, or taking action with respect to collateral, where applicable. We do not believe we were in default under any of our debt agreements as of September 30, 2022.

Financing activities

In January 2022, as a result of the closing of the merger with XPDI (the “Merger”), we received approximately \$195.0 million in net cash proceeds after the payment of transaction expenses along with \$0.3 million of cash acquired from XPDI.

In January through March 2022, we borrowed an additional \$4.8 million under our lending agreement with Bremer Bank, National Association for the purchase of blockchain mining equipment and improvements to data center and infrastructure. In April 2022, we borrowed an additional \$0.7 million from Bremer to finance the construction of our North Dakota facility. The loans bear interest at 5.5% annually and are due at the earlier of the date of sale of the underlying mining equipment or 60 months from issuance.

In January 2022, we borrowed an additional \$20.0 million under our two lending agreements with Blockfi Lending, LLC for the purchase of blockchain mining equipment. The loans bear interest at 13.1% with a term of 24 months from issuance.

In February 2022, we drew down on the remaining \$10.0 million of our master equipment finance facility agreement with Trinity Capital Inc. (“Trinity”) to finance the acquisition of blockchain computing equipment. The loan has a term of 36 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 11.0%.

In March 2022, we entered into a \$20.0 million equipment loan and security agreement with Anchorage Lending CA, LLC. (“Anchor Labs”) to finance the purchase of blockchain computing equipment. We borrowed \$20.0 million in March 2022. The loan has a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 12.5%.

In March 2022, we entered into a \$100.0 million equipment loan and security agreement with Barings BDC, Inc., Barings Capital Investment Corporation and Barings Private Credit Corp. (“Mass Mutual Barings”) to finance the purchase of blockchain computing equipment. In March 2022, we borrowed the first tranche of \$30.0 million and borrowed the second tranche of \$39.6 million in April 2022. The loan has a term of 36 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 9.8%.

In April 2022, we entered into a \$60.0 million bridge promissory note with B. Riley Commercial Capital, LLC and a \$15.0 million bridge promissory note with an affiliate of B. Riley Commercial Capital, LLC (the “Bridge Notes”) maturing in December 2022. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 7.0%. In August 2022, we amended the Bridge Notes to, among other things, extend the maturity date to June 2023.

In April 2022, we entered into an \$11.0 million equipment finance agreement with Liberty Commercial Finance LLC (“Liberty”) to finance the Company’s purchase of blockchain computing equipment. We borrowed \$11.0 million in April 2022. The loan has a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 10.6%.

In May 2022, we entered into a \$11.7 million equipment loan and security agreement with Anchor Labs to finance the purchase of blockchain computing equipment. We borrowed \$11.7 million in May 2022. The loan has a term of 24 months from issuance. Interest expense on the loan has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 12.5%.

In July 2022, we entered into a common stock purchase agreement and a Registration Rights Agreement with B. Riley Principal Capital II, LLC. Pursuant to the Equity Line of Credit, we have the right to sell to B. Riley, up to \$100.0 million of shares of our common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the “Common Stock”), subject to certain limitations and conditions set forth in the Equity Line of Credit, from time to time during the term of the Equity Line of Credit. Sales of common stock pursuant to the Equity Line of Credit, and the timing of any sales, are solely at our option, and we are under no obligation to sell any securities to B. Riley under the Equity Line of Credit. As consideration for B. Riley’s commitment to purchase shares of Common Stock at our direction upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Equity Line of Credit, upon execution of the Equity Line of Credit, we issued 0.6 million shares to B. Riley. In addition, we reimbursed \$0.1 million of reasonable legal fees and disbursements of B. Riley’s legal counsel in connection with the transactions contemplated by the Equity Line of Credit and the Registration Rights Agreement.

In August 2022, the Company amended the Bridge Notes to, among other things, extend the maturity date to June 2023 (the “Amended Bridge Notes”). Under the terms of the modified agreement, \$37.5 million of principal payments previously due in the second half of 2022 are now due in the first half of 2023. The Amended Bridge Notes require the proceeds of (i) any equity issuances (other than issuances consummated for purposes of making tax payments in connection with the vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock units and equity line of credit under the Equity Line of Credit discussed in Note 12 (“ELOC”) sales), (ii) any secured debt incurred on or after April 7, 2022 (other than purchase money debt) in excess of \$500 million and (iii) any ELOC sales in an amount equal to 25% of the net cash proceeds received from any such ELOC sale, in each case, to be applied by us to repay the outstanding principal amount of the Amended Bridge Notes. On August 1, 2022, the Company issued a total of 0.4 million shares of Common Stock to B. Riley Securities, Inc., an affiliate of B. Riley Commercial Capital, in satisfaction of an advisory fee for providing advisory services to the Company in connection with entering into the Amended Bridge Notes.

In August 2022, the Company amended the Mass Mutual Barings loans to defer principal payments for a period of six months beginning with payments due in August 2022. The amendments result in no change to the term of the loans and the remaining principal will amortize over the remaining life of the loans beginning in February 2023. The amendments also required an additional amount of blockchain computing equipment to be provided as collateral. Interest expense on the amended loans has been recognized based on an effective interest rate of 13.0%. In August 2022, the Company issued 0.3 million shares of Common Stock to Mass Mutual Barings as an amendment fee.

In October 2022 we determined not to make certain payments with respect to several of our debt facilities, equipment financing facilities and leases and other financings, including our two bridge promissory notes. As a result, the creditors under these debt facilities may exercise remedies following any applicable grace periods, including electing to accelerate the principal amount of such debt, suing us for nonpayment, increasing interest rates to default rates, or taking action with respect to collateral, where applicable. We do not believe we were in default under any of our debt agreements as of September 30, 2022.

Separation Agreement with Former Chief Financial Officer

On April 4, 2022, Michael Trzupek, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, notified the board of directors of the Company of his decision to resign from his position, effective immediately.

On April 19, 2022, the Company and Mr. Trzupek reached an agreement regarding Mr. Trzupek's separation from the Company (the "Separation Agreement"), effective May 6, 2022 (the "Separation Date"). Denise Sterling, the former Senior Vice President of Finance of the Company, assumed the role of Chief Financial Officer on April 5, 2022.

Pursuant to the Separation Agreement, in exchange for certain releases of claims, Mr. Trzupek's agreement to transition his responsibilities and duties to other Company personnel, and certain additional covenants related to cooperation and competitive activity, the Company provided cash severance benefits to Mr. Trzupek of \$75,000, representing three months of base salary, paid in a single lump sum less any required taxes and other withholding amounts. He was also entitled to any accrued but unpaid compensation for the period prior to the Separation Date. In addition, Mr. Trzupek was deemed to have time vested in 1,200,000 of his outstanding restricted stock units, which remain subject to certain transaction vesting terms, as detailed in the award agreements assumed by XPDI, and he is entitled to receive an additional 200,000 time-vested restricted stock units.

Related party transactions

We have agreements to provide hosting services to various entities that are managed and invested in by individuals who are directors and executives of Core Scientific. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, we recognized hosting revenue from the contracts with these entities of \$9.2 million and \$22.7 million, respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, we recognized hosting revenue from the contracts with these entities of \$2.9 million and \$13.9 million, respectively. In addition, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, we recognized equipment sales revenue of \$29.7 million and \$67.3 million, respectively, from these entities. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, we recognized equipment sales revenue of \$11.7 million and \$29.1 million, respectively, from these same various entities. As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, we had accounts receivable of \$0.9 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, from these entities.

Core Scientific reimburses certain of its officers and directors for use of a personal aircraft for flights taken on Company business. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, we incurred reimbursements of \$0.7 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. We incurred reimbursements of \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, respectively. As of September 30, 2022, \$0.2 million was payable. A nominal amount was payable at December 31, 2021.

Foreign Currency and Exchange Risk

The vast majority of our cash generated from revenue is denominated in U.S. dollars, with a small amount denominated in foreign currencies.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Preparation of our unaudited consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, as well as related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Other than the goodwill impairment charge discussed in Note 4—Goodwill to our unaudited consolidated financial statements, there have been no material changes to the critical accounting policies and estimates as previously disclosed in our audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included as an exhibit to the amendment to our Current Report on Form 8-K/A which was filed with the SEC on March 31, 2022.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For a discussion of new accounting standards relevant to our business, refer to Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Emerging Growth Company and a Smaller Reporting Company Status

We are an "emerging growth company" as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act. We may take advantage of certain exemptions from various public company reporting requirements, including not being required to have our internal control over financial reporting audited by our independent registered public accounting firm under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a non-binding advisory vote on executive

compensation and any golden parachute payments. We may take advantage of these exemptions for up to five years or until we are no longer an emerging growth company, whichever is earlier. In addition, the JOBS Act provides that an “emerging growth company” can delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until those standards apply to private companies. We have elected to use the extended transition period under the JOBS Act. Accordingly, our financial statements may not be comparable to the financial statements of public companies that comply with such new or revised accounting standards.

We will remain an emerging growth company under the JOBS Act until the earliest of (a) February 12, 2026, the fifth anniversary of XPDI’s initial public offering, (b) the last date of our fiscal year in which we have a total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.07 billion, (c) the date on which we are deemed to be a “large accelerated filer” under the rules of the SEC with at least \$700.0 million of outstanding securities held by non-affiliates or (d) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities during the previous three years.

We are also a “smaller reporting company” as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We may continue to be a smaller reporting company even after we are no longer an emerging growth company. We may take advantage of certain of the scaled disclosures available to smaller reporting companies and will be able to take advantage of these scaled disclosures for so long as (i) the market value of our voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates is less than \$250 million measured on the last business day of our second fiscal quarter or (ii) our annual revenue is less than \$100 million during the most recently completed fiscal year and the market value of our voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates is less than \$700 million measured on the last business day of our second fiscal quarter. Specifically, as a smaller reporting company, we may choose to present only the two most recent fiscal years of audited financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and have reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation, and, similar to emerging growth companies, if we are a smaller reporting company that qualifies as a “non-accelerated filer” under the rules of the SEC, we would not be required to obtain an attestation report on internal control over financial reporting issued by our independent registered public accounting firm.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information otherwise required under this item.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures***Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures***

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) prior to the filing of this quarterly report.

Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, certain of our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, specifically with respect to the following: inadequate resources with an appropriate level of technical capabilities, expertise and training, commensurate with the Company's financial reporting requirements, cross-functional processes, communication and infrastructure, a lack of segregation of duties related to creating and posting journal entries as well as over digital asset custody.

Remediation Efforts to Address Disclosed Material Weakness

Our management, with oversight from our audit committee, has taken steps to implement the following remediation actions to address material weaknesses and to improve our internal control over financial reporting, primarily through:

- increasing the depth and experience within our accounting and finance organization since the prior year by adding or reallocating experienced full-time and contract resources;
- enhancing the communication and coordination among our accounting and financial reporting department and expanded cross-functional involvement and input into period-end disclosures; and
- implementing additional internal reporting procedures, including enhancing the analytical procedures used to assess period-end balances, to add depth to our review process and improve our segregation of duties.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2022, we continued to assess the design of existing controls and implement new controls as needed to remediate the previously identified material weakness. We have yet to complete the testing and evaluation of the design and operating effectiveness of controls which are actively in process.

Limitations on Controls

Our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. Our management recognizes that any control system, no matter how well designed and operated, is based upon certain judgments and assumptions and cannot provide absolute assurance that its objectives will be met. Similarly, an evaluation of controls cannot provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

Part II - Other Information**Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

As previously disclosed, one of the Company's largest customers, Celsius Mining LLC ("Celsius"), along with its parent company and certain affiliates, filed for voluntary relief under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in July 2022 in the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. On September 28, 2022, Celsius filed a motion in the chapter 11 case alleging that the Company is violating the automatic stay with respect to the Master Services Agreement between Celsius and the Company (the "Agreement"). Celsius is also using its chapter 11 proceeding to withhold payment of certain charges billed to Celsius pursuant to the Agreement. The Company strongly disagrees with the allegations made in the Celsius motion and the interpretation of the Agreement espoused therein and is vigorously defending its interests, including seeking resolution from the bankruptcy court and payment of any outstanding amounts owed under the Agreement (subject to applicable bankruptcy law in the Celsius chapter 11 case). The parties have agreed to stay the proceedings, including the evidentiary hearing scheduled for November 18, 2022. There can be no guarantee that the bankruptcy court will rule in the Company's favor in a timely manner or that Celsius will honor the terms of the Agreement. An adverse ruling by the bankruptcy court that provides Celsius the benefits of the Company's hosting services without Celsius fully paying the costs of such services would have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In November 2022, Sphere 3D Corp. filed a demand for arbitration with JAMS alleging the existence and breach of a contract for hosting services. The arbitration demand alleges that the Company has failed to provide contracted for services and to return approximately \$35 million in prepayments made by Sphere 3D for such services. The Company denies the allegations contained in Sphere 3D's arbitration demand and intends to vigorously defend its interests.

In November 2022, McCarthy Building Companies, Inc. filed a complaint against the Company in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, alleging breach of contract for failing to pay when due certain payments allegedly owing under a contract for construction entered into between the parties.

In November 2022, plaintiff Mei Peng filed a putative class action in the United States District Court, Western District of Texas, Austin Division, asserting that the Company violated the Securities Exchange Act by failing to disclose to investors, among other things, that the Company was vulnerable to litigation, that certain clients had breached their agreements, and that this impacted the Company's profitability and ability to continue as a going concern. The Company denies the allegations contained in the complaint and intends to vigorously defend its interests.

From time to time, we are involved in various legal proceedings arising from the normal course of business activities. Defending such proceedings is costly and can impose a significant burden on management and employees. We may receive unfavorable preliminary or interim rulings in the course of litigation, and there can be no assurances that favorable final outcomes will be obtained.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below together with all of the other information contained in this Report, including our financial statements and related notes elsewhere in this Report and in the section titled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” before deciding to invest in our securities. Although we have organized risks generally according to these categories in the discussion below, many of the risks may have ramifications in more than one category. These categories, therefore, should be viewed as a starting point for understanding the significant risks we face and not as a limitation on the potential impact of the matters discussed. If any of the events or developments described below were to occur, our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition could suffer materially, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial may also adversely affect our business.

Summary of Selected Risk Factors Associated with Our Business

The following is a summary of the principal risks associated with an investment in our common stock:

- Our business is highly dependent on a small number of digital asset mining equipment suppliers.
- Our business is capital intensive, and failure to obtain the necessary capital when needed may force us to delay, limit or terminate our expansion efforts or other operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- There is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern;
- The strategic alternatives we are exploring with respect to our capital structure may not result in any agreement or commercially acceptable terms or at all.
- Our substantial level of indebtedness and our current liquidity constraints could adversely affect our financial condition and our ability to service our indebtedness;
- We may need to raise additional capital to grow our business and satisfy our anticipated future liquidity needs, and we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us, or at all.
- If future prices of bitcoin are not sufficiently high, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected, which may have a negative impact on the trading price of our securities.
- Our success depends in large part on our ability to mine digital assets profitably and to attract customers for our hosting capabilities.
- A slowdown in the demand for blockchain technology or blockchain hosting resources and other market and economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- A significant portion of our assets are pledged to our senior secured noteholders, and our miners are pledged to certain other lenders.
- Our revenue comes from a small number of customers.
- We are subject to risks associated with our need for significant electric power and the limited availability of power resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. An inability to purchase and develop additional sources of low-cost renewable sources of energy effectively will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- We may not be able to obtain new hosting and transaction processing hardware or purchase such hardware at competitive prices during times of high demand.
- Our business is heavily impacted by social, political, economic and other events and circumstances in countries outside of the United States, most particularly China and other non-Western countries. China’s shifting position on mining activity within its borders could reduce our revenue and profitability.
- We plan to continue to acquire other businesses or receive offers to be acquired, which could require significant management attention, disrupt our business or dilute stockholder value.

- We generate significant revenue from a limited number of hosting facilities in Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, North Dakota and Texas.
- We may be vulnerable to security breaches.
- Our future success depends on our ability to keep pace with rapid technological changes that could make our current or future technologies less competitive or obsolete.
- The further development and acceptance of cryptographic and algorithmic protocols governing transaction validation and the issuance of, and transactions in, digital assets are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing or stoppage of development or acceptance of blockchain networks and digital assets would have an adverse material effect on the successful development of the mining operation and value of mined digital assets.
- Our ability to use net operating losses to offset future taxable income may be subject to limitations.
- We operate in a rapidly developing industry and have an evolving business model with a limited history of generating revenue from our services. In addition, our evolving business model increases the complexity of our business, which makes it difficult to evaluate our future business prospects.
- We have experienced difficulties in establishing relationships with banks, leasing companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions that are willing to provide us with customary financial products and services.
- Digital assets exchanges and other trading venues are relatively new and, in some cases, partially unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure.
- We may not have adequate sources of recovery if the digital assets held by us are lost, stolen or destroyed due to third-party digital asset services.
- Losses relating to our business may be uninsured, or insurance may be limited.
- Because there has been limited precedent set for financial accounting for bitcoin and other digital assets, the determinations that we have made for how to account for digital assets transactions may be subject to change.
- As more processing power is added to a network, our relative percentage of total processing power on that network is expected to decline absent significant capital investment, which has an adverse impact on our ability to generate revenue from processing transactions on that network.
- Our reliance on third-party mining pool service providers for our mining revenue payouts may have a negative impact on our operations.
- Malicious actors or botnet may obtain control of more than 50% of the processing power on the Bitcoin or other network.
- Digital assets are subject to extreme price volatility.
- Any loss or destruction of a private key required to access a digital asset of ours is irreversible. We also may temporarily lose access to our digital assets.
- The digital assets held by us are not subject to FDIC or SIPC protections.
- Our interactions with a blockchain may expose us to SDN or blocked persons or cause us to violate provisions of law that did not contemplate distribute ledger technology.
- Legacy Core Scientific has identified material weaknesses in its internal control over financial reporting. Such material weaknesses may result in material misstatements of Core's financial statements or cause it to fail to meet its periodic reporting obligations. Core may also identify additional material weaknesses in the future or otherwise fail to maintain an effective system of internal control.
- XPDI has identified a material weakness in its internal control over financial reporting. This material weakness could continue to adversely affect Core's ability to report its results of operations and financial condition accurately and in a timely manner.

Risks Related to our Business and Industry.***Our business is highly dependent on a small number of digital asset mining equipment suppliers.***

Our business is highly dependent upon digital asset mining equipment suppliers such as Bitmain Technologies, Ltd (“Bitmain”) providing an adequate supply of new generation digital asset mining machines at economical prices to customers intending to purchase our hosting and other solutions. The growth in our business is directly related to increased demand for hosting services and digital assets such as bitcoin which is dependent in large part on the availability of new generation mining machines offered for sale at a price conducive to profitable digital asset mining, as well as the trading price of digital assets such as bitcoin. The market price and availability of new mining machines fluctuates with the price of bitcoin and can be volatile. Higher bitcoin prices increase the demand for mining equipment and increases the cost. In addition, as more companies seek to enter the mining industry, the demand for machines may outpace supply and create mining machine equipment shortages. There are no assurances that digital asset mining equipment suppliers, such as Bitmain, will be able to keep pace with any surge in demand for mining equipment. Further, manufacturing mining machine purchase contracts are not favorable to purchasers and we may have little or no recourse in the event a mining machine manufacturer defaults on its mining machine delivery commitments. If we and our customers are not able to obtain a sufficient number of digital asset mining machines at favorable prices, our growth expectations, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations will be negatively impacted.

Our business is capital intensive, and failure to obtain the necessary capital when needed may force us to delay, limit or terminate our expansion efforts or other operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The costs of constructing, developing, operating and maintaining digital asset mining and hosting facilities, and owning and operating a large fleet of the latest generation mining equipment are substantial.

Our mining operations can only be successful and ultimately profitable if the costs, including hardware and electricity costs, associated with mining digital assets are lower than the price of the digital assets we mine when we sell them. Falling digital asset prices, significantly higher energy prices, inflation and supply chain disruptions have increased electricity costs, delayed miner deployments and reduced our profitability. Our miners experience ordinary wear and tear from operation and may also face more significant malfunctions caused by factors which may be beyond our control. Additionally, as the technology evolves, we may acquire newer models of miners to remain competitive in the market. Over time, we replace those miners which are no longer functional with new miners purchased from third-party manufacturers, who are primarily based in China.

As miners become obsolete or degrade due to ordinary wear and tear from usage, or are lost or damaged due to factors outside of our control, these miners will need to be repaired or replaced along with other equipment from time to time for us to stay competitive. This upgrading process requires substantial capital investment, and we may face challenges in doing so on a timely and cost-effective basis based on availability of new miners and our access to adequate capital resources. If we are unable to obtain adequate numbers of new and replacement miners at scale, we may be unable to remain competitive in our highly competitive and evolving industry.

Moreover, in order to grow our hosting business, we need additional hosting facilities to increase our capacity for more miners. The costs of constructing, developing, operating and maintaining hosting facilities and growing our hosting operations have increased significantly and may continue to increase in the future, which have made it difficult for us to expand our business and to operate our hosting facilities profitably.

We will need to raise additional funds through equity or debt financings in order to meet our operating and capital needs. Current market conditions have made raising additional debt or equity financing difficult and may not be available when needed or, if available, may not be available on satisfactory terms. An inability to generate sufficient cash from operations or to obtain additional debt or equity financing have adversely affected our results of operations.

We may need to raise additional capital to grow our business and satisfy our anticipated future liquidity needs, and we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us, or at all.

Growing and operating our business will require significant cash outlays, liquidity reserves and capital expenditures and commitments to respond to business challenges, including developing or enhancing new or existing products. As of September 30, 2022, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$29.5 million. Our cash on hand and cash generated from operations may not be sufficient to meet our cash and liquidity needs, and we may need to seek additional capital, potentially through debt or equity financings. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the sale of additional equity or convertible securities, your ownership interest may be diluted, and the terms of these securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect your rights as a stockholder. Debt financing, if available, would result in increased fixed payment obligations and a portion of our operating cash

flows, if any, being dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on such indebtedness. In addition, debt financing may involve agreements that include restrictive covenants that impose operating restrictions, such as restrictions on the incurrence of additional debt, the making of certain capital expenditures or the declaration of dividends. Any additional fundraising efforts may divert our management from their day-to-day activities, which may adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize our products. Even if we believe we have sufficient funds for our current or future operating plans, we may seek additional capital if market conditions are favorable or in light of specific strategic considerations. If we are unable to obtain funding on a timely basis, we may be unable to expand our operations or otherwise capitalize on our business opportunities, as desired, which could materially affect our business, operating results and prospects and cause the price of the common stock to decline.

If future prices of bitcoin are not sufficiently high, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected, which may have a negative impact on the trading price of our securities.

Our financial condition and results of operations is reliant on our ability to sell the bitcoin we mine at a price greater than our costs to produce that bitcoin. The recent reduction in Bitcoin prices and our decision to sell bitcoin to increase our cash balances have impacted our balance sheet. As our cost to produce a single bitcoin increases, if future prices of bitcoin are not sufficiently high, we may not realize the benefit of the capital expenditures we have incurred to acquire miners and develop new data centers. If this trend continues, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected, which may have a negative impact on the trading price of our securities, which may have a materially adverse impact on investors' investment in our Company.

Our success depends in large part on our ability to mine digital assets profitably and to attract customers for our hosting capabilities. Increases in power costs have impacted our inability to mine digital assets efficiently and reduced bitcoin pricing have reduced our operating margins. Continued increases in power costs and unfavorable prices for digital assets will impact our ability to attract customers for our services, harm our growth prospects and could have a continuing material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our growth depends in large part on our ability to successfully mine digital assets and to attract customers for our hosting capabilities. We may not be able to attract customers to our hosting capabilities or successfully mine digital assets for a number of reasons, including if:

- there is a reduction in the demand for our services or digital assets due to macroeconomic factors in the markets in which we operate, including high energy costs, supply chain disruptions and reduced demand for digital assets at favorable prices;
- we fail to provide competitive colocation terms or effectively market them to potential customers;
- we provide hosting services that are deemed by existing and potential customers or suppliers to be inferior to those of our competitors, or that fail to meet customers' or suppliers' ongoing and evolving program qualification standards, based on a range of factors, including available power, preferred design features, security considerations and connectivity;
- businesses decide to host internally as an alternative to the use of our services;
- we fail to successfully communicate the benefits of our services to potential customers;
- we are unable to strengthen awareness of our brand;
- we are unable to provide services that our existing and potential customers desire; or
- our customers are unable to secure an adequate supply of new generation digital asset mining equipment to host with us.

If we are unable to obtain hosting customers at favorable pricing terms or at all, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A slowdown in the demand for blockchain technology or blockchain hosting resources and other market and economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Adverse developments in the blockchain industry, and in the blockchain hosting market could lead to a decrease in the demand for hosting resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We face risks including those related to:

- a decline in the adoption and use of bitcoin and other similar digital assets within the technology industry or a decline in value of digital assets;
- increased costs of digital asset mining or complying with existing or new government regulations applicable to digital assets and other factors;
- a downturn in the market for blockchain hosting space generally, which could be caused by an oversupply of or reduced demand for blockchain space or unfavorable market price for digital assets;
- any transition by our customers of blockchain hosting from third-party providers like us to customer-owned and operated facilities;
- the rapid development of new technologies or the adoption of new industry standards that render our or our customers' current products and services obsolete or unmarketable and, in the case of our customers, that contribute to a downturn in their businesses, increasing the likelihood of a default under their service agreements or their becoming insolvent;
- a slowdown in the growth of the Internet generally as a medium for commerce and communication;
- availability of an adequate supply of new generation digital asset mining equipment to enable us to mine digital assets at scale and for customers who want to host with us to be able to do so; and
- the degree of difficulty in mining digital assets and the cost of mining or trading price of such assets.

To the extent that any of these or other adverse conditions exist, they are likely to have an adverse impact on our mining rewards and market demand and pricing for our services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, we and our customers are affected by general business and economic conditions in the United States and globally. These conditions include short-term and long-term interest rates, inflation, money supply, political issues, legislative and regulatory changes, including the imposition of new tariffs affecting our or our customers' products and services, fluctuations in both debt and equity capital markets and broad trends in industry and finance, all of which are beyond our control. Macroeconomic conditions that affect the economy and the economic outlook of the United States and the rest of the world could adversely affect our customers and vendors, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Continuing coronavirus outbreaks may have a material adverse impact on our business, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

COVID-19 was first reported in December 2019 in the City of Wuhan, Hubei, China and was recognized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020. In response to the pandemic, governmental authorities around the World, including the United States, Canada, China and elsewhere, introduced various measures to limit the spread of the pandemic, including travel restrictions, border closures, business closures, quarantines, self- and forced isolations, shelter-in-place orders and social distancing. COVID-19 reduced the number of new generation machines available for purchase by prospective customers of our blockchain hosting services, reduced demand for our services and delayed and continues to frustrate and delay global supply chains that has impacted and will continue to impact the pace at which new mining machines are added to our facilities. The continued impact or a resurgence of COVID-19, including the emergence of variant strains of COVID-19, could have a material impact on our business, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations and any such impact will be determined by the severity and duration of the continuing pandemic.

Changes in tariffs or import restrictions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Equipment necessary for digital asset mining is almost entirely manufactured outside of the United States. There is currently significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the United States and various other countries, including China, the European Union, Canada, and Mexico, with respect to trade policies, treaties, tariffs and customs duties, and taxes. For example, since 2019, the U.S. government has implemented significant changes to U.S. trade policy with respect to China. These tariffs have subjected certain digital asset mining equipment manufactured overseas to additional import duties of up to 25%. The amount of the additional tariffs and the number of products subject to them has changed numerous times based on action by the U.S. government. These tariffs have increased costs of digital asset mining equipment, and new or additional tariffs or other restrictions on the import of equipment necessary for digital asset mining could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our historical financial results may not be indicative of our future performance.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, we generated limited revenue and incurred substantial losses and may continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future. We had a net loss of \$434.8 million and \$1.71 billion, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. As of September 30, 2022, our accumulated deficit was \$1.74 billion. Our historical results are not indicative of our future performance. If we are not able to successfully develop our business, it will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be required to record goodwill or other long-lived asset impairment charges, which could result in a significant charge to earnings.

Under GAAP, we review our long-lived assets, such as goodwill, intangible assets and fixed assets, for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. A significant portion of our total assets consists of goodwill and intangible assets. Goodwill is assessed for impairment at least annually. Factors that may be considered in assessing whether goodwill or other long-lived assets may not be recoverable include reduced estimates of future cash flows and slower growth rates in our industry. We may experience unforeseen circumstances that adversely affect the value of our goodwill or other long-lived assets and trigger an evaluation of the recoverability of the recorded goodwill and other long-lived assets. Our results of operations may be materially impacted if we are required to record a significant charge due to an impairment of our goodwill, intangible assets or long-lived assets. For example, in connection with our acquisition of Blockcap, we recognized a goodwill impairment of \$996.5 million in our Mining segment. Separately, we assess our digital assets, which currently predominately consists of bitcoin, for impairment on a daily basis.

Digital assets are currently considered indefinite-lived intangible assets under GAAP, meaning that any decrease in their fair values below our carrying values for such assets at any time subsequent to their acquisition will require us to recognize impairment charges, whereas we may make no upward revisions for any market price increases until a sale, which may adversely affect our operating results in any period in which such impairment occurs. Moreover, there is no guarantee that future changes in GAAP will not require us to change the way we account for digital assets held by us. Due principally to variability in the price of bitcoin, we have recently recorded related impairment charges, and may continue to do so in future reporting periods. Our results of operations may be materially impacted if we are required to record a significant charge due to an impairment of our goodwill, intangible assets or long-lived assets.

A significant portion of our assets are pledged to our senior secured noteholders, and certain of our miners are pledged to certain other lenders. This obligation may limit our ability to obtain additional capital to grow our business and failure to repay obligations to our noteholders and other lenders when due will have a material adverse effect on our business and could result in foreclosure on our assets.

A significant portion of our assets are pledged to our senior secured noteholders. As of September 30, 2022, we owed our senior secured convertible noteholders \$544.3 million, comprised of \$513.3 million of principal outstanding for convertible notes issued and \$31.0 million for payment-in-kind interest capitalized through September 30, 2022. The notes have a maturity date of April 19, 2025, accrue interest at a rate of 10% per annum (of which 4% is payable in cash and 6% is payable in kind), and are convertible under certain circumstances into shares of our capital stock. In August through November of 2021, an additional \$300 million of senior unsecured convertible notes were issued under substantially the same terms and conditions as the original \$215 million of secured convertible notes issued in April 2021, except that such notes were unsecured until the occurrence of (a) an initial public offering or SPAC merger, (b) a private placement of equity securities with gross proceeds to the Company of at least \$50 million or (c) a change in control at which time they become secured by a lien on the same collateral securing the secured convertible notes.

As such, the additional \$300 million of senior unsecured convertible notes became secured by a lien on the same collateral securing the original \$215 million of secured convertible notes, as of the closing of the Business Combination in January 2022. At maturity, the secured convertible notes not converted will be owed two times the face value of such notes plus accrued interest. The terms of the convertible notes include numerous restrictions and covenants, which significantly limit our flexibility in obtaining additional indebtedness while the convertible notes are outstanding. It is necessary for us to grow our business in order to generate the free cash flow necessary to repay the principal and interest on our indebtedness. If we were to default on the amounts owed or other terms and conditions of the convertible notes, the noteholders would have the right to exercise rights and remedies to collect, which would include foreclosing on most of our assets. A default would have a material adverse effect on our business and our stockholders could lose their entire investment in us.

In addition, certain of our miners are pledged to certain other lenders in connection with our commercial transactions therewith. Any failure to satisfy our obligations under the arrangements with such lenders could result in foreclosing on our miners, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

In August 2022, the Company entered into two amended and restated bridge promissory notes (the “Amended Bridge Notes”), one in an aggregate principal amount of \$60.0 million with B. Riley Commercial Capital, LLC (“B. Riley Commercial Capital”) and one in an aggregate principal amount of \$15.0 million with an affiliate of B. Riley Commercial Capital. The Amended Bridge Notes amortize monthly and mature on June 1, 2023. The Amended Bridge Notes bear interest at a rate of 7% per annum. As of August 1, 2022, giving effect to the monthly amortization, the Amended Bridge Notes had an aggregate principal amount of \$57 million. The Amended Bridge Notes require the proceeds of (i) any equity issuances, (ii) any additional secured debt (other than purchase money debt) in excess of \$500 million and (iii) any ELOC sales in an amount equal to 25% of the net cash proceeds received from any such ELOC sale, in each case, to be applied by the Company to repay the outstanding principal amount of the Amended Bridge Notes. Until repaid the Amended Bridge Notes will significantly restrict the Company’s ability to refinance its secured debt and raise additional capital to fund its business operations. In October 2022, the Company did not make certain scheduled payments with respect to the Amended Bridge Notes.

Our revenue comes from a small number of customers, and the insolvency of, loss of, or significant decrease in business from, a number of these customers or our failure to continually attract new customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have generated a significant portion of our historical revenue from a small number of hosting customers. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, our largest and second largest customers accounted for approximately 41.7% and 20.1% of the Company’s Equipment Sales and Hosting segment revenue, respectively, and approximately 15.7% and 7.6% of the Company’s total revenue, respectively. Any failure to meet our end-users’ expectations, including, but not limited to, any inability to meet their requirements for increased hosting capacity at attractive rates, could result in cancellation or non-renewal of our business relationships. Our increased focus on self-mining could be interpreted by our current and prospective customers as being competitive or inconsistent with our third-party hosting operations. If these customers reduced spending on our services, or changed their outsourcing strategy by moving to in-house facilities or outsourcing to other service providers, and we are not able to offset that lost revenue or replace the reduced capacity utilization with our own mining equipment, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We have made significant investments in our business, such as acquiring additional hosting facilities and equipment, and incurring additional costs in connection with the expansion of our business to meet our anticipated mining needs as well as the anticipated needs of both current and future customers. Accordingly, if we fail to obtain significant additional customers or fail to increase our self-mining operations, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

To the extent one or more of our key customers commences bankruptcy proceedings pursuant to Title 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, our contracts with such customers may be subject to rejection under applicable provisions of the Code or, if we so agree, may be renegotiated. Further, during any such bankruptcy proceeding, prior to assignment and assumption, rejection or renegotiation of such contracts, the bankruptcy court may temporarily authorize the payment of value for our services less than contractually required, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and cash flows. The resolution of any outstanding claims against such a customer or counterparty is dependent on the terms of the plan of reorganization and is inherently uncertain.

For example, in July 2022, Celsius Networks, the parent company of Celsius Mining LLC (“Celsius”), filed for voluntary relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Celsius is one of our two largest customers. Celsius may take actions in its Chapter 11 proceeding to terminate or renegotiate its agreements with us and/or seek to reduce our claims for services and damages to which we may be entitled. Our recovery on our claims will be subject to factors outside of our control. The reduction of our claims for services

and damages to which we may be entitled or the reduction in recovery rates for those claims for services and damages could have a material effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Delays in the expansion of existing hosting facilities or the construction of new hosting facilities or significant cost overruns could present significant risks to our business and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The servers used for digital asset transaction processing and colocation hosting require the use of facilities (“hosting facilities”) with a highly specialized infrastructure and considerable, reliable power in order to compete effectively. Our growth strategy is to increase our mining capacity and increase substantially the number of miners we operate. In order to meet our financial plan, we need to expand our existing hosting facilities or obtain suitable land to build new hosting facilities. We may face challenges in obtaining suitable land to build new hosting facilities, as we need to work closely with the local power suppliers and local governments of the places where our proposed hosting facilities are located. We also may face challenges in generating cash or obtaining financing necessary to complete planned facilities on time. Delays in actions that require the assistance of such third parties, in receiving required permits and approvals or in mediations with local communities, if any, and lack of available capital, may negatively impact our construction timelines and budget or result in any new hosting facilities not being completed at all.

Our facilities in Georgia and North Dakota became operational during the fourth quarter of 2021. In February 2022, our facility in Denton, Texas became operational, and we announced the entry of an agreement to develop a new facility in Oklahoma. Additional expansion of existing hosting facilities and construction of new hosting facilities is also being contemplated. Such expansion and construction require us to procure and rely on the experience of one or more designers, general contractors and subcontractors, and we or such designers or contractors may experience financial or other problems during the design or construction process that could delay completion of planned facilities. We may also experience quality control issues as we implement any upgrades in our hosting capacity through the installation and maintenance of chipsets and servers or new cooling technologies such as immersion and water curtain cooling. Our business will be negatively impacted if we are unable to run our mining operations in a way that is technologically advanced, economically and energy efficient and temperature controlled. If we are unsuccessful, we will damage our miners and the miners of third parties and the profitability of our mining operations.

If we experience significant delays in the supply of power required to support any hosting facility expansion or new construction, the progress of such projects could deviate from our original plans, which could cause material and negative effects on our revenue growth, profitability and results of operations. Any material delay in completing these projects, or any substantial cost increases or failure to obtain sufficient capital to complete such facilities, could materially delay our ability to deliver our hosting capacity, cause us to incur penalties under hosting contracts, result in reduced order volume and materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to risks associated with our need for significant electric power and the limited availability of power resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. An inability to purchase and develop additional sources of low-cost renewable sources of energy effectively will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our mining and hosting services require a significant amount of electric power. The costs of electric power account for a significant portion of our cost of revenue. We require a significant electric power supply to conduct our mining activity and to provide many hosting services we offer, such as powering and cooling our and our customers’ servers and network equipment and operating critical mining and hosting facility and equipment infrastructure.

The amount of power required by us and our customers will increase commensurate with the demand for our services and the increase in miners we operate for ourselves and our hosting customers. Energy costs and availability are vulnerable to seasonality, with increased costs primarily in the summer months and risks of outages and power grid damage as a result of inclement weather, animal incursion, sabotage and other events out of our control. Recently we have experienced increased weather temperatures at all of our facilities requiring us to curtail our power usage more frequently. Additionally, we were recently notified that The Board of Water, Light and Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Dalton, Georgia (d/b/a Dalton Utilities, “Dalton”) intends to increase the cost of electricity to all its customers, including us. We are evaluating its options to reduce the impact of any such increase in the cost of electricity provided by Dalton, which may be significant.

Although we aim to build and operate energy efficient hosting facilities, there can be no assurance such facilities will be able to deliver sufficient power to meet the growing needs of our business. The cost of power at our hosting facilities is dependent on our ability to perform under the terms in the power contracts we are a party to, which we may be unable to do successfully. Pursuant to these power contracts, if we fail to curtail our power usage when called upon or fail to satisfy certain eligibility requirements for monthly bill credits, our power costs would increase. Any system downtime resulting from curtailments, insufficient power resources

or power outages could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our operations do not run on back-up generators in the event of a power outage or curtailment. Increased power costs and limited availability and curtailment of power resources will reduce our revenue and have a material and adverse effect on our cost of revenue and results of operations.

Any system downtime resulting from insufficient power resources, curtailment or power outages could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Because the mining portion of our business consumes a large amount of energy, it is not practical or economical for our operations to run on back-up generators in the event of a power outage.

We may not be able to obtain new hosting and transaction processing hardware or purchase such hardware at competitive prices during times of high demand, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Historically, an increase in interest and demand for digital assets has led to a shortage of hosting and transaction processing hardware and increased prices. We and our customers and potential customers have experienced, and may in the future experience, difficulty in obtaining new equipment or replacement components for our and their existing equipment, including graphics processing units and application-specific integrated circuit chipsets and computer servers, which has had, and in the future may have, a material impact on the demand for our services and associated revenue. Currently, restrictions on digital asset mining in China have increased availability of used mining equipment and decreased prices of new mining equipment. In addition, these restrictions have decreased available mining facilities in China and increased demand for hosting in countries outside of China including the U.S. To the extent miners view this used equipment as a viable alternative to purchasing new miners from us our equipment sales may suffer, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business is heavily impacted by social, political, economic and other events and circumstances in countries outside of the United States, most particularly China and other non-Western countries. China's shifting position on mining activity within its borders could reduce our revenue and profitability.

Our business is heavily impacted by social, political, economic and other events and circumstances in countries outside of the United States, most particularly in China and other non-Western countries. These events and circumstances are largely outside of our influence and control. We are heavily dependent on the Chinese manufacture of equipment, much of which has historically been for sale within China and other countries outside the United States. We believe that historically China was a location of significant digital asset mining at low electric power rates. Recently, China and other foreign governments have taken action to prohibit or significantly restrict digital asset mining. For example, in May and June 2021, in their efforts to curb digital asset trading and mining, regulators in several Chinese Provinces, including Qinghai, Inner Mongolia and Sichuan, announced policies to curb or ban local digital asset mining operations. Following the ban announcement, the price of bitcoin experienced a drop of over 30% in May. The long-term impact of such restrictions is unknown and could be detrimental to our business and profitability. Currently, the restrictions in China have enhanced our business by reducing the number of operating digital asset miners and decreasing the mining difficulty which has increased our digital asset yield and increased revenue. Whether or not the lack of mining activity in China will negatively impact Chinese miner manufacturing and the development, price, availability of new and enhanced mining equipment is unknown. Should China or other countries that currently restrict digital asset mining eliminate such restrictions or actually seek to enhance such mining activity, the likely increase in mining activity would likely reduce our revenue and profitability.

In addition, unforeseen global events such as the armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine could adversely affect our business and results of operations. In late February 2022, Russian military forces launched significant military action against Ukraine. Around the same time, the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, and several other nations announced a broad array of new or expanded sanctions, export controls, and other measures against Russia and others supporting Russia's economy or military efforts. This armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, including any resulting sanctions, export controls or other restrictive actions that may be imposed by the United States and/or other countries, have created global security concerns that could result in a regional conflict and otherwise have a lasting impact on regional and global economies, any or all of which could adversely affect our business and results of operations. To the extent that this conflict has increased the global cost of energy and disrupted the demand for and price of digital assets, it has and could continue to have an impact on our business.

Governments and government regulators may potentially restrict the ability of electricity suppliers to provide electricity to hosting and transaction processing operations such as ours, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Governments or government regulators may potentially restrict electricity suppliers from providing electricity to hosting facilities and hosting and transaction processing operators in times of electricity shortage or may otherwise potentially restrict or

prohibit the provision of electricity to transaction process operators like us. For example, on May 14, 2018, the Chelan County Public Utility District in Washington approved a three-month extension of a moratorium on the approval of electric service for new digital asset transaction operators in Chelan County. In March 2018, the City of Plattsburgh, New York, placed an 18-month moratorium on transaction processing to preserve natural resources, the health of its residents and the “character and direction” of the city after residents complained about significantly higher electricity bills.

Additionally, the Environmental Conservation Committee of the New York State Assembly has voted to advance legislation that would establish a moratorium on proof-of-work authentication methods for blockchain cryptocurrency mining, for operations such as power plants that generate their own electricity using carbon-based fuels. A companion bill is in the New York State Senate Environmental Conservation Committee. The legislation aims to amend state environmental conservation law to establish the moratorium, as well as requiring a comprehensive generic environmental statement review. If the moratorium legislation becomes law effective immediately, the state would not approve new applications, or permits to operations that utilize a carbon-based fuel to generate “behind the meter” electric energy to mine cryptocurrency using proof-of-work authentication methods to validate blockchain transactions for a period of two years. Additionally, the state would not approve application or permit renewals during that two-year period.

In the event government regulators issue additional moratoriums or impose bans or restrictions involving hosting operations or transaction processing in jurisdictions in which we operate, we will not be able to continue our operations in such jurisdictions. A moratorium, ban or restriction could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Power outages in our hosting facilities could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although we control, operate and have access to our servers and all of the other components of our network, we are still vulnerable to disruptions, curtailments and power outages resulting from weather, animal incursions, accidents, equipment failures, curtailments, acts of war, sabotage and other events. We do not have backup power generators for our blockchain operations in the event of a power outage. This could impact our ability to generate and maintain contractually specified power levels to our contractual counterparties, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we do not accurately predict our hosting facility requirements, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The costs of building out, leasing and maintaining our hosting facilities constitute a significant portion of our capital and operating expenses. In order to manage growth and ensure adequate capacity for our digital mining operations and new and existing hosting customers while minimizing unnecessary excess capacity costs, we continuously evaluate our short- and long-term data center capacity requirements. If we overestimate our business’ capacity requirements or the demand for our services and therefore secure excess data center capacity, our operating margins could be materially reduced. If we underestimate our data center capacity requirements, we may not be able to service the required or expanding needs of our existing customers and may be required to limit new customer acquisition, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We plan to continue to acquire other businesses or receive offers to be acquired, which could require significant management attention, disrupt our business or dilute stockholder value.

As part of our business strategy, we have made and in the future intend to make acquisitions of other companies, products and technologies. We have limited experience in acquisitions. We may not be able to find suitable acquisition candidates and we may not be able to complete acquisitions on favorable terms in the future, if at all. In July 2021, we acquired Blockcap, one of our largest hosting customers for digital asset mining. The acquisition of Blockcap and any future acquisitions may not ultimately strengthen our competitive position or achieve our goals, and could ultimately be viewed negatively.

If we fail to successfully integrate Blockcap or other future acquisitions, or the people or technologies associated with those acquisitions, into our company, our results of operations could be adversely affected. Any integration process will require significant time and resources, require significant attention from management and disrupt the ordinary functioning of our business, and we may not be able to manage the process successfully, which could harm our business. Moreover, we may not successfully evaluate or utilize the acquired technology and accurately forecast the financial impact of an acquisition transaction, including accounting charges. Additionally, we may receive indications of interest from other parties interested in acquiring some or all of our business. The time required to evaluate such indications of interest could require significant attention from management, disrupt the ordinary functioning of our business and adversely affect our operating results.

We may have to pay cash, incur debt or issue equity securities to pay for any such acquisition, each of which could affect our financial condition or the value of our capital stock. The sale of equity to finance any such acquisitions could result in dilution to our stockholders. If we incur more debt, it would result in increased fixed obligations and could also subject us to covenants or other restrictions that would impede our ability to flexibly operate our business.

We may not realize the anticipated benefits of Blockcap or any future such acquisitions or partnership, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

On July 30, 2021, we acquired Blockcap, one of our largest hosting customers. In the future we expect to contemplate and pursue acquisitions to expand and diversify our business. We may also form strategic partnerships with third parties that we believe will complement or augment our existing business. We cannot, however, provide assurance that we will be able to identify any potential acquisition or strategic partnership candidates, consummate any additional acquisitions or enter into any strategic partnerships in the future or that any such future acquisitions or strategic partnerships will be successfully integrated or advantageous to us. Blockcap and other entities we acquire may not achieve the long-term revenue and earnings we anticipated, or their liabilities may exceed our expectations. We could fail to realize synergies that we anticipated from the Blockcap acquisition or other acquisition candidates. The pursuit of potential acquisitions could divert our management's attention and cause us to incur expenses in identifying, investigating and pursuing suitable acquisitions, whether or not they are consummated. We may be unable to profitably manage acquired entities, or we may fail to integrate them successfully without incurring substantial expenses, delays or other problems. We may not achieve the anticipated benefits from the acquisition of Blockcap, future acquisitions or strategic partnerships due to a number of factors, including:

- inability or difficulty integrating and benefiting from acquired technologies or solutions in a profitable manner, including as a result of reductions in operating income, increases in expenses, failure to achieve synergies or otherwise;
- unanticipated costs or liabilities associated with Blockcap or another acquisition or strategic partnership;
- loss of key employees;
- assumption of potential liabilities of Blockcap, including regulatory noncompliance or acquired litigation, and expenses relating to contractual disputes of the acquired business for, infringement of intellectual property rights, data privacy violations or other claims;
- difficulty in acquiring suitable businesses, including challenges in predicting the value an acquisition will ultimately contribute to our business; and
- use of substantial portions of our available cash or assumption of additional indebtedness to consummate an acquisition.

If we fail to successfully integrate other businesses that we may acquire or strategic partnerships that we may enter into, we may not realize any of the benefits we anticipate in connection with any such acquisitions or partnerships, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If there are significant changes to the method of validating blockchain transactions, such changes could reduce demand for our blockchain hosting services.

New digital asset transaction protocols are continuously being deployed, and existing and new protocols are in a state of constant change and development. While certain validation protocols currently employ a "proof of work" consensus algorithm, whereby transaction processors are required to expend significant amounts of electrical and computing power to solve complex mathematical problems in order to validate transactions and create new blocks in a blockchain, there may be a shift towards adopting alternative validating protocols. These protocols may include a "proof of stake" algorithm or an algorithm based on a protocol other than proof of work, which may decrease the reliance on computing power as an advantage to validating blocks. Our transaction processing operations, and, to our knowledge, the operations of our potential hosting customers, are currently designed to primarily support a proof of work consensus algorithm. Should the algorithm shift from a proof of work validation method to a proof of stake method, mining would require less energy and may render any company that maintains advantages in the current climate (for example, from lower priced electricity, processing, real estate or hosting) less competitive.

As a result of our efforts to optimize and improve the efficiency of our digital asset mining operations, we may be exposed to the risk in the future of losing the benefit of our capital investments and the competitive advantage we hope to gain from this as a result, and may be negatively impacted if a switch to proof of stake validation were to occur. Any such change to transaction validating protocols could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we fail to accurately estimate the factors upon which we base our contract pricing, we may generate less profit than expected or incur losses on those contracts, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our hosting contracts are generally priced on the basis of estimated power consumption by our clients, along with other costs of service, as adjusted for actual costs. Our ability to earn a profit on such contracts requires that we accurately estimate the costs involved and outcomes likely to be achieved and assess the probability of generating sufficient hosting and colocation capacity within the contracted time period. In addition, we may not be able to obtain all expected benefits, including tax abatements or government incentives offered in opportunity zones. The inability to accurately estimate the factors upon which we base our contract pricing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any failure in the critical systems of our hosting facilities or services we provide could lead to disruptions in our and our customers' businesses and could harm our reputation and result in financial penalty and legal liabilities, which would reduce our revenue and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The critical systems of the hosting facilities we operate and the services we provide are subject to failure. Any failure in the critical systems of any hosting facility we operate or services that we provide, including a breakdown in critical plant, equipment or services, routers, switches or other equipment, power supplies or network connectivity, whether or not within our control, could result in service interruptions impacting our customers as well as equipment damage, which could significantly disrupt the normal business operations of our customers, harm our reputation and reduce our revenue. Any failure or downtime in one of the facilities that we operate impact mining rewards generated by us and reduce the profitability of our customers.

The total destruction or severe impairment of any of the facilities we operate could result in significant downtime of our services and loss of customer data. Since our ability to attract and retain customers depends on our ability to provide highly reliable service, even minor interruptions in our service could harm our reputation and negatively impact our revenue and profitability. The services we provide are subject to failures resulting from numerous factors, including:

- power loss, curtailment and disruption;
- equipment failure;
- human error or accidents;
- theft, sabotage and vandalism;
- failure by us or our suppliers to provide adequate service or maintain our equipment;
- network connectivity downtime and fiber cuts;
- service interruptions resulting from server relocation;
- security breaches of our infrastructure;
- improper building maintenance by us;
- physical, electronic and cybersecurity breaches;
- animal incursions;
- fire, earthquake, hurricane, tornado, flood and other natural disasters;
- extreme temperatures;
- water damage;
- public health emergencies; and
- terrorism.

Moreover, service interruptions and equipment failures may expose us to potential legal liability. As our services are critical to our customers' business operations, any disruption in our services could result in lost profits or other indirect or consequential damages to our customers. Although our customer contracts typically contain provisions limiting our liability for breach of such agreements, there can be no assurance that a court would enforce any contractual limitations on our liability in the event that one of our customers brings a lawsuit against us as the result of a service interruption that they may ascribe to us. The outcome of any such lawsuit would depend on the specific facts of the case and any legal and policy considerations that we may not be able to mitigate. In such cases, we could be liable for substantial damage awards, which would as a result have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We generate significant revenue from a limited number of hosting facilities in Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, North Dakota and Texas and a significant disruption to operations in any region could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A significant portion of our critical business operations are concentrated in Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, North Dakota and Texas. A significant disruption to facilities in this region could materially and adversely affect our operations. Additional facilities and development of new facilities, however, will require additional capital investment to reach full "build out." An event beyond our control, including, but not limited to, an act of God (including, but not limited to, fires, explosions, earthquakes, drought, hurricanes, tidal waves, floods and other extreme weather events), war, hostilities (whether war is declared or not), acts of foreign enemies, embargo, rebellion, revolution, insurrection, military or usurped power, civil war, contamination by radioactivity or chemical weapon, riot, strikes, protests, lockouts, disorder, acts or threats of terrorism, pandemics or other catastrophic events that result in the destruction or disruption of any of our critical business or IT systems could severely affect our ability to conduct normal business operations, and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our success is dependent on the ability of our management team and our ability to attract, develop, motivate and retain other well-qualified employees, which may be more difficult, costly or time-consuming than expected.

Our success depends largely on the development and execution of our business strategy by our senior management team. We cannot assure you that our management will work well together, work well with our other existing employees or successfully execute our business strategy in the near-term or at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our future success also depends on our continuing ability to attract, develop, motivate and retain highly qualified and skilled directors and other employees. In particular, it is difficult to locate experienced executives in our industry and offer them competitive salaries at this stage in our development. We may be unable to retain our directors, senior executives and key personnel or attract and retain new directors, senior executives and key personnel in the future, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Competition for employees is intense, and we may not be able to attract and retain the qualified and skilled employees needed to support our business, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

We believe our success depends on the efforts and talent of our employees, including hosting facility design, construction management, operations, data processing, engineering, IT, risk management and sales and marketing personnel. Our future success depends on our continued ability to attract, develop, motivate and retain qualified and skilled employees. Competition for highly skilled personnel is extremely intense. We may not be able to hire and retain these personnel at compensation levels consistent with our existing compensation and salary structure. Some of the companies with which we compete for experienced employees have greater resources than we have and may be able to offer more attractive terms of employment.

In addition, we invest significant time and expenses in training our employees, which increases their value to competitors who may seek to recruit them. If we fail to retain our employees, we could incur significant expenses in hiring and training their replacements, and the quality of our services and our ability to serve our customers could diminish, resulting in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be vulnerable to security breaches, which could disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A party who is able to compromise the physical security measures protecting our hosting facilities could cause interruptions or malfunctions in our operations and misappropriate our property or the property of our customers. As we provide assurances to our

customers that we provide the highest level of security, such a compromise could be particularly harmful to our brand and reputation. We may be required to expend significant capital and resources to protect against such threats or to alleviate problems caused by breaches in security. As techniques used to breach security change frequently and are often not recognized until launched against a target, we may not be able to implement new security measures in a timely manner or, if and when implemented, we may not be certain whether these measures could be circumvented. Any breaches that may occur could expose us to increased risk of lawsuits, regulatory penalties, loss of existing or potential customers, harm to our reputation and increases in our security costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, any assertions of alleged security breaches or systems failure made against us, whether true or not, could harm our reputation, cause us to incur substantial legal fees and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Whether or not any such assertion actually develops into litigation, our management may be required to devote significant time and attention to dispute resolution (through litigation, settlement or otherwise), which would detract from our management's ability to focus on our business. Any such resolution could involve the payment of damages or expenses by us, which may be significant. In addition, any such resolution could involve our agreement with terms that restrict the operation of our business. Any such resolution, including the resources exhausted in connection therewith, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Furthermore, security breaches, computer malware and computer hacking attacks have been a prevalent concern in the Bitcoin exchange market since the launch of the Bitcoin network. Any security breach caused by hacking, which involves efforts to gain unauthorized access to information or systems, or to cause intentional malfunctions or loss or corruption of data, software, hardware or other computer equipment, and the inadvertent transmission of computer viruses, could harm our business operations or result in loss of our assets.

We are subject to litigation risks.

We may be subject to litigation arising out of our operations. Damages claimed under such litigation may be material, and the outcome of such litigation may materially impact our operations, and the value of the common shares. While we will assess the merits of any lawsuits and defend such lawsuits accordingly, we may be required to incur significant expense or devote significant financial resources to such defenses. In addition, the adverse publicity surrounding such claims may have a material adverse effect on our operations.

We may be exposed to cybersecurity threats and hacks, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The threats to network and data security are increasingly diverse and sophisticated. Despite our efforts and processes to prevent breaches, our computer servers and computer systems may be vulnerable to cybersecurity risks, including denial-of-service attacks, physical or electronic break-ins, employee theft or misuse and similar disruptions from unauthorized tampering with our computer servers and computer systems. The preventive actions we take to reduce the risk of cyber incidents and protect our information technology and networks may be insufficient to repel a major cyber-attack in the future. To the extent that any disruption or security breach results in a loss or damage to our network, in unauthorized disclosure of confidential information or in a loss of our digital assets, it could cause significant damage to our reputation, lead to claims against us and ultimately have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, we may be required to incur significant costs to protect against damage caused by these disruptions or security breaches in the future.

Our future success depends on our ability to keep pace with rapid technological changes that could make our current or future technologies less competitive or obsolete.

Rapid, significant and disruptive technological changes continue to impact our industry. The infrastructure at our hosting facilities may become less marketable due to demand for new processes and technologies, including, without limitation: (i) new processes to deliver power to, or eliminate heat from, computer systems; (ii) customer demand for additional redundancy capacity; (iii) new technology that permits higher levels of critical load and heat removal than our hosting facilities are currently designed to provide; (iv) an inability of the power supply to support new, updated or upgraded technology; and (v) a shift to more power-efficient transaction validation protocols.